

Doc. No. 10-Y

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY, hereby certify:

1. That I am Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, G.H.Q., S.C.I.P., and as such have possession, custody and control of original or copies of all documents obtained by the said Section.
2. That the following described I.P.S. documents were among documents received by the International Prosecution Section from the Secretary of State of the United States as being true and correct photostatic reproductions of the original documents, which are maintained in the files of the Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.:

10-B	10-H	10-N	10-U
10-C	10-I	10-P	10-V
10-D	10-J	10-Q	10-W
10-E	10-K	10-R	10-X
10-F	10-L	10-S	
10-G	10-M	10-T	

/s/ ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY

64/1467

Doc 10 Y

説明書

余アーサー・A・サンダスキーハ茲ニ左記ノ如ク説
明ス
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY

記

- 一、余ハ聯合國最高法院官總司令部國際檢察部ニ於
ケル文書課長ニシテ且ツ本職ノ任トシテ右檢察部
ノ入手ニ係ル全文書源ノ原文又ハ寫シヲ所持、保
管、管理ニ當ルモノナルコト
- 二、左記國際檢察部文書ハ聯合國國務長官ヨリ國際
檢察部力受領シタル文書中ノモノニシテ、コロンビ
亞區切CHING TUN行國務長官ノ保管下ニアル文書原
文ノ眞實正確ナル復寫真版ナルコト

左記

—〇一B	—〇一O	—〇一D	—〇一E	—〇一F
—〇一G	—〇一H	—〇一I	—〇一J	—〇一K
—〇一L	—〇一M	—〇一N	—〇一P	—〇一Q
—〇一R	—〇一S	—〇一T	—〇一U	—〇一V
—〇一W	—〇一X			

アーサー・A・サンダスキー (署名)
ARTHUR A. SANDUSKY

(終)

DOCUMENT 10-B

Clear

Washington

December 18, 1941

Q41468

AMERICAN LEGATION

BERN

RUSH 331, eighteenth.

AMERICAN INTERESTS

Please request the Swiss Government through its representative at Tokyo to make a communication in the following sense to the Japanese Government:

QUOTE It is the intention of the Government of the United States as a party to the Genova Prisoner of War Convention and the Geneva Red Cross Convention, both of July 27, 1929, to apply the provisions of those conventions.

It is, furthermore, the intention of the Government of the United States to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention to any civilian enemy aliens that may be interned, in so far as the provisions of that convention may be adaptable thereto.

Although the Japanese Government is a signatory of the above conventions, it is understood not to have ratified the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention. The Government of the United States nevertheless hopes that the Japanese Government will apply the provisions of both conventions reciprocally in the above sense.

The Government of the United States would appreciate receiving an expression of the intentions of the Japanese Government in this respect. UNQUOTE

HULL

Serial #1
Pages 4 and 5

華盛頓、一九四一年十二月十八日

平 信

米國公使官宛

〔ベルン。〕〔電報〕三三一ノ第十八、米國總參

左記ノ要領ニ依リ在東京スウイス代表ヲ通ジ日本政
府ニ通達ハル様「スウイス」政府ニ要請セラレ候シ。

〔引用用〕

〔同ジ一九二九年七月廿七日、ジユネイブニ於ケル
俘虜會議並ビニ赤十字會議ノ一當事者トシテ合衆國
政府ハ當該兩會議決定條項ヲ適用スル意向ナル事。
更ニ合衆國政府ハ該會議ノ條項ガ適用サレ得ル限り
將來抑留サレルテアラウ民間敵国人ニ對シテモ適用
スル意志有ル事。〕

日本政府ハ如上ノ會議ニ於ケル署名國ノ一員ナリシ
モ、ジユネイブ俘虜條約ヲ批准セザリシコトニ了解
サルル事。

然レドモ合衆國政府ハ日本國政府ガ右兩條約ヲ前記
ノ意旨ニ於テ交互的ニ適用サレン事ヲ望ム、合衆國
政府ハ此ノ點ニ關スル日本政府ノ意向ニ就キ何等力
ノ意志表示ヲ受クル事ヲ得バ幸甚ナリ。」

〔引用ヲ閉ズ〕

ハ ル。

讀字物卷四及ビ五頁

DOCUMENT 10-C

Q101469

PLAIN

Bern

Dated February 4, 1942

Recd. 2:24 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

398, fourth.

AMERICAN INTERESTS, JAPAN

Reference Department's 331, December 18. Swiss Minister, Tokyo, telegraphs January 30 as follows "Japanese Government has informed me: 'first. Japan is strictly observing Geneva Red Cross Convention as a signatory state. Second. Although not bound by the Convention relative treatment prisoners of war Japan will apply mutatis mutandis provisions of that Convention to American prisoners of war in its power.'"

HUDDLE

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Page 14

1469

Doc 10C

ベルン、一九四二年二月四日附 平 信

午後二時二十四分受領

在華駐箚國務長官宛

三九八第四、在日本、米國領事

十二月十八日附管三三一號參照・在東京スワイズ

公使ハ一月三〇日次キノ如ク通報セリ。

「日本政府ハ余ニ次ノ如ク通報セリ。

第一、日本ハ嚴格ニ署名國トシテ、ジユニアブ赤
十字會議ノ條約ヲ遵守シ居ルコト。

第二、俘虜ノ取扱ヒニ國シテハ當該會議ノ取決メ
ニ該務ヲ帶ビザルトハ雖モ、日本ハ其ノ文
配下ニ有ル米國俘虜ニ對シテハ、該會議、
攻リ決メ該項ヲ必要ノ變更ヲ加ヘ適用
ルコト。

ハ

CDN
RETURN TO ROOM 361

清物事、一四頁

4

DOCUMENT 10-D

TELEGRAM SENT

Q#1470

MEV

PLAIN

February 14, 1942

AMERICAN LEGATION,

BERN.

RUSH

446, fourteenth.

Please request the Swiss Government to inform the Japanese Government (1) that this Government has received disquieting reports that there is being imposed upon American civilians in areas in the Philippines occupied by the Japanese forces an extremely rigid and harsh regime involving abuse and humiliation; (2) that this Government desires to receive from the Japanese Government assurances wither that a thorough investigation by the appropriate Japanese authorites has disclosed the incorrectness of these reports or that immediate and effective steps have been taken to remedy the situation and to accord to Americans in the Philippines moderate treatment similar to that being extended by this Government to Japanese nationals in its territory; (3) that this Government expects that the same general principles with regard to the treatment of enemy aliens, both detained and at liberty, which are set forth in its telegrams no. 331 December 18th and no. 219, January 26th, and which this Government is applying in its treatment of Japanese nationals on American territory, will be applied by the Japanese to American nationals on Japanese and Japanese-occupied territory; (4) that if assurances cannot be given by the Japanese Government that these principles

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Pages 16-18

DOCUMENT 10-D

2-446, February 14, to Bern.

will be applied in the treatment of American nationals, not only on Japanese occupied territory in the Philippines but throughout Japanese and Japanese-occupied territories, it may be necessary for this Government to reconsider its policy of according to Japanese nationals on its territory the most liberal treatment consistent with the national safety.

Please ask the Swiss Government if it is in a position to send a representative to the Philippines or has a representative available in the Philippines, to request permission for a Swiss representative to visit Japanese-occupied territory in the Philippines in order to investigate the situation of American nationals there.

Please inform the International Committee of the Red Cross of the reports which this Government has received regarding the harsh treatment of American civilians in Japanese-occupied Philippine territory and request it to endeavor to investigate the situation in that territory. Mr. Marc Peter, representative in Washington of the International Committee of the Red Cross, has been informed of this matter and has stated his intention of communicating with the Committee by cable with regard to it.

HULL
(SW)

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Pages 16-18

平文一九四二年一月十二日平信

在ベルン米國公使官宛 急報四四六第十二

Ex 147⁶
10 D
Doc

左記ノ件ニ關シ日本政府ニ通報ス可ク、スイス
政府ニ要求相處度

(1) 本政府ハ日本軍占領ノ比島地獄ニ於ケル米國民

間人ニ對シ、逕轍ニ強宣ナ苛酷ナ且虐待ト屬尋ヲ
意察スル取扱方法ガ保セラレテ居ルトノ證言ナラ
ザル報告ニ接シタルコト。

(2) 本政府ハ、其ノ節ニ於ケル日本當局ノ全般的調
査ニヨリ、此等ノ報告ノ不確實ナル事ヲ明カニス
ルカ、又ハ迅速且効果的ナ措置ガ亟急ノ改善ノ爲
取ラレ且、本政府方米國内ニ於ケル日本國債保有
者ニ達シ通ベタト同ジ待ルヲ比島ニ於ケル米人ニ
モ適用サル可シトノ保證ヲ日本政府ヨリ受クルコ
トヲ欲シ居ル事。

(3) 本政府ハ抑壓中立ヒニ自由達任シ有ル敵國人取
扱ヒニ關スル十二月十八日附、電報號三三一號並
ヒニ一月廿六日附第二一九號ニ因リ既ニ通達有シ
ノ一概原則並ヒニ現ニ本政府方米國領土内ニ於ケ
ル日本國債保有者ニ適用シツツ有ルト同ジ一概長

★

Doc 10 D

則方日本人ニ依リ、日本領土並ビニ日本占領地域
内ニ於ケル米國艦保有者ニモ適用サレル事ヲ期待
シタル事。

(4) 旨シ既等ノ原則ガ、比島ニ於ケル日本占領地
ノミナラズ、全日本領土並ビニ日本占領地域
ニ於ケル米國艦保有者ニ對スル待遇ニ適用サレル
事ニ就イテ日本政府ヨリ確約ヲ得ザレバ本政府ニ
於テハ米國領土内ニ於ケル日本國艦保有者ニ適用
サレツツ有ル國家ノ安全ト兩立シ得ル限り景モ自
由ナ待遇ヲ與フルノ歴史ニ再考ヲ要スルニ立テ至
ルベキ事。更ニ、スイス政府ニ對シ、比島ニ向
ケ代表ヲ派遣シ又ハ比島ニ於テ適當ナル代表ヲ
テ莫ノ端ニ於ケル米國艦保有者ノ狀況監査ノ爲
比島ニ於ケル日本占領地ヲ訪問シ得ベキ許可ヲ、
ス
ウイス代表ニ與フル事ヲ要請シ得ル立場ニ有リヤ
否ヤヲ御願會相成度。

更ニ又亦十字社國際委員會宛、本政局ハ日本比
占領地區ニ於ケル米國民同人ニ對スル監管ニ關ス
ル報告ヲ受ケタル事ヲ通知シ並ヒニ其ノ地方ニ於
ケル狀況ノ調査ニ努力ヲ擲ヘレ反キ事ニ就キ亞
相成度

赤十字社國際委員會諺府代表、マーク・ビータ
氏ハ此ノ件ニ關シ報告ヲ受領シ且其ノ件ニ關シ諺
議ヲ以テ該委員會宛通信スルノ意向ヲ述べラレ各

۸۲

DOCUMENT 10-E

Plain

Bern

Dated February 24, 1942

Rec'd 7:29 p.m.

SECRETARY OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

733, twenty-fourth.

AMERICAN INTERESTS, JAPAN.

Swiss Foreign Office note February 19 advises it called attention Swiss Minister Tokyo to contradictions existing in reports of treatment accorded Americans in Japanese occupied territory (see Legation's 514, February 11) and Minister replied by telegram February 17.

Minister states that he consulted with Swiss Charge d'Affaires Shanghai regarding other representations to be made to Japanese Government. He then says "Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent me new note declaring Japan will apply on condition of reciprocity Geneva Convention for treatment prisoners of war and civilian internees in so far as convention shall be applicable, and that they shall not be forced to perform labor against their will. American civilians detained in all Japanese territories number 134. Conditions applied to them are more favorable than contemplated by convention. Their provisioning in bread, butter, eggs, meat, heating oil, coal and fats assured by Japan. They can receive from outside gifts of food and clothing. Despite inconvenience which arrangement presents Japan they are specially detained in vicinity of residence of their families in order that latter can see them more easily. Internees are visited from time to time by doctor and sick persons can consult doctor from outside and obtain admission subsequently to hospital. They are permitted to read papers, books,

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Pages 19-21

and listen to Japanese radio and to go out subject to certain restrictions if they submit valid reasons."

Minister continues that such statements must be verified on spot but that he has not yet been able obtain requested permission for regular visits by his special representative at Tokyo and at Yokohama. Promises are continually made. Upon two visits which were made to Tokyo and one to Yokohama internees did not complain but gave rather impression of mental suffering. Minister finally adds "as for reports from other cities in Japan I have again insisted that my delegates be allowed to verify internees living conditions. Until now I have had no particular information. I do not see necessarily any contradiction between this situation and that reported in China where the internees may be worse treated. Foreign Ministry assures me Japan will do all in its power to extend good treatment but is not in a position to offer standard of living equal to that of American for conditions between two countries are so different. Japanese people are poor and contented with little from which facts arise difficulties concerning treatment of foreign internees. Regarding noninterned Americans situation good according to their own statements. Assure American Government that I am attentively following question both with Foreign Office and with my representatives."

HUDDLE

FILE COPY

RETURN TO ROOM 361

各油脂ノ供給ハ日本國ニ因リ保證ヲ與ヘラレテ居ル。彼等ハ更ニ外部ヨリ食料並ビニ衣料ノ進物ヲ受ケル事カ出來ル。

パン、バター、雞卵、牛肉、燃料油、石炭、並ビニシ得ル者ヨリ更ニ良好テアル。

彼等ニ適用サレ居ル諸條件ハ取り決メニ因リ、期待全日本國領土ニ抑留セラレ居ル米國民間人ハ百三十四名テ有ル。

在華府國務長官宛

七三三・第二十四 在日本米國權益

午後七時廿九分受領

平信ベルン

一九四二年二月二十四日附

ar1471
Doc 10E

Doc 10E

アーティ

日本國ニ取ツテ不便ナ取り次メニ拘ハラズ、彼等ハ
侍ニ、家族ガ容易ニ彼等ニ會ヘル様、家族ノ住居ノ
近距離ニ抑留サレテ居ル。

抑留者ハ定期ニ醫師ノ來訪ヲ受ケ、病人ハ外部ヨリ
ノ醫師ニヨリ診察ヲ受ケルコトガ出來、ソノ結果ニ
ヨリ、入院スルコトモ可能テ有ル。彼等ハ新聞、書
籍ヲ讀ミ、並ビニ、日本ノラジオヲ聞ク事が出來、
且、アル制限ニ従ツテ、若シ、彼等ガ正常ナ諸理由
ヲ有スル場合ニハ、外出スルコトモ許可サレル。

ハドル

PLAIN

DOCUMENT 10-F

Bern

Dated March 9, 1942

Rec'd 6:30 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

948, Ninth.

AMERICAN INTERESTS, JAPAN, TREATMENT AMERICANS.

Legation's 514, February 12 and 733, February 24,

Swiss Legation Tokyo telegraphs March 2: "Re-
ferring to information communicated my telegram February 17 (see
Legation's 733) Japanese Government denies that American citizens
are submitted to unfavorable treatment. I reproduce in substance
following letter addressed to me by Minister Togo: 'American
citizens whom you are endeavoring to protect enjoy proper treat-
ment as you have been able to judge from your visits. The Govern-
ment is not in possession of complete details for all occupied
territories but an official of Japanese Consulate General Hong Kong
has taken over American Consulate General after fall of that
colony and has done his best obtain as many facilities as possible
for American officials. Accordance their desire all American
personnel (consisting 13 persons) and 7 members American Embassy
were put together January 9 in two buildings chosen by American
Consul himself. They have expressed their thanks for treatment
accorded. They are authorized go out twice weekly escorted by
Japanese official. Their food sufficiently assured by Japanese
Army and all in good health. Adequate protection likewise accorded
other American citizens. In addition 26 members American Consulate
General Manila benefit same treatment as consuls all other countries;

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DOCUMENT 10-F

2-948, March 9, from Bern

they live in building belonging American citizen in Pasaynang Howrood in suburbs Manila. They have also thanked Japanese Consulate General for indulgent treatment given them and have told us that they suffer no privation. Treatment given other American citizens by Japanese military authorities no less indulgent in principle. Old people, mothers of young children, the sick and pregnant women are not detained by military authorities. [Apprehensions American Government based on information from unknown source and citing no exact facts are therefore without foundation. Japanese authorities will continue accord facilities to Swiss Minister for his visits to internment camps".]

Swiss Minister adds that concerning last point Minister Togo's letter authorities still create nevertheless difficulties for visiting internment camps, in particular causing delays for visits of Swiss special representatives. Swiss Minister hopes eventually obtain all necessary facilities.

HUDDLE

GW

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Pages 23-25

原文頁二十三

平文

ベルン、一九四二年三月九日附

午后六時三〇分受領

ED

在華府國務長官宛

九四八之第九

在日本米國體益米人ニ對ス待遇

公使館五一四、二月十二日附並ビニ七三三、二月
廿四日附

原文廿四頁

米國政府ノ未知ノ筋ヨリノ情報ニ基ツク不安並ビ
ニ正確ナル事實ヲ引用セナイ事ハ其故ニ根據ノナ
イ事テ有ル。

日本當局ハ、スイス公使ノ抑鬱所訪問ニ對シテ
ハ便宜ヲ供給スル事ヲ體観スルテ有ラウ。

スイス

ハドル

Wp1472

★

DOCUMENT 10-G

Ex. #1473

Plain

Washington

March 19, 1942

AMERICAN LEGATION

BERN

712, nineteenth.

Your 733, February 24, and 865, March 4.

AMERICAN INTERESTS - JAPAN

Please request the Swiss Government to inform the Japanese Government (one) that the Government of the United States has taken note of the Japanese Government's declaration that it will apply, on condition of reciprocity, the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention in the treatment of prisoners of war and, in so far as the provisions of the Convention shall be applicable, in the treatment of civilian internees, and that the latter shall not be forced to perform labor against their will, (two) that this Government did not contemplate and has not made use of the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention to compel Japanese civilians detained or interned by it to labor against their wills, (three) that this Government is preparing for presentation to the Japanese Government proposals for the carrying out of the Geneva Prisoners of War and Red Cross Conventions and for the extension of applicable provisions of the Prisoners of War Convention to civilian internees and temporary detainees; (four) that the following rations are provided for each Japanese national detained by the American authorities: In temporary custody of the Department of Justice: Weight in pounds per day per individual: Meats and fish, 0.75; lard and cooking oils, 0.15; flour, starches and cereals, 0.80; dairy products, 1.00; eggs 0.03; sugar and syrup, 0.25; beverages (coffee or tea) 0.10; potatoes and root vegetables, 1.00; leafy green or yellow vegetables, 0.60; dried vegetables and nuts, 0.10;

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Pages 28-30

fresh fruits and berries, 0.15; dried fruits, 0.08; miscellaneous food adjuncts, 0.015; spices, relishes and sauces, 0.10; Japanese food, 0.06032; Interned in the custody of the War Department: Weight in ounces per day per individual: meat, 18.0; fresh eggs, one each; dry vegetables and cereals, 2.6; fresh vegetables, 21.0; fruit, 4.7; beverages, coffee, 2.0; cocoa, 0.3; tea, 0.05; lard and cooking fats, 1.28; butter, 2.0; milk, evaporated, 1.0; fresh, 8.0; flour (wheat) 12.0; sugar and syrup, 5.5; macaroni, 0.25; cheese, 0.25; spices, relishes and sauces, 0.984; allowance is made in the preparation of food for Japanese national and racial preferences, (five) that detainees and internees are permitted to receive visits from their friends and relatives, are regularly visited by doctors and are hospitalized should their health require it, are permitted to read newspapers and books, and are held in general under conditions no less favorable than those which the Japanese Government states are applied to American internees in its hands; (six) that this Government has informed the Spanish Embassy as the protecting Power for Japanese interests in the United States, the Swedish Legation as the protecting Power for Japanese interests in Hawaii, and the Delegate in the United States of the International Red Cross that it welcomes visits by representatives of their offices to all of the places of detention of detained or interned Japanese nationals in American hands and that representatives of the Spanish Embassy have already begun to visit such places in the United States.

WELLES
Acting

平文 華府一九四二年三月十九日

右 ベルン米國公使館宛 七一二第十九

二月廿四日附貴翰七三三並ビニ、三月四日附
八六五

在日本米國權金

スイス政府ニ致シ、左記ノ如ク日本政府ニ御通
達相成様要請有之辰

(1) 合衆國政府ハ日本政府ノ俘虜ノ取扱ヒニ關シテ
ハジユ不^トア俘虜條約ヲ交互適用ノ條件ノ下ニ
適用ス而シテ管轄命令ヲ適用サレ得ル範圍内ニ
於テ民間抑留者ニ對シテモ適用スルコト、更ニ
民間抑留者ニ對シテハ彼等ノ意志ニ反シテ勞働
ヲ強制シナ^イ旨ニ付イテノ日本政府ノ公表覺書
ヲ受領セシコト

(2) 本政府ハジユ不^トア條約第二十七條ヲ日本民間
抑留者ニ適用シ彼等ノ意志ニ反シ勞働スル事ヲ
餘儀ナクセシムハコトナク、且ツ斯ル意圖ヲ
有セザル事、

(3) 本政府ハ、ジユ不^トア戰爭捕虜命令並ビニ赤十
字社會議命令ノ適用、並ビニ民間抑留者及ビ臨
時安置者ニ對シ俘虜命令中、過戻可能條件ヲ延
用スル件ヲ日本政府ニ提宗スペク準備シツツア

Doc 10G

42.

ルコト、

(4) 次ノ如キ論與カ、米日政府並ニ司法省臨時管轄
下ニ在ル抑留日本國營保有者ニ該シナサレ居ル
コト、

一人宛日々、該處單位ニテ。

肉類並ビニ魚類、○、七五、ラード並ビニ料理
用油○、一五、麥粉、澱粉、麩類○、八〇、牛
脂製品一、〇〇、卵○、〇三、砂糖並ビニシ
ロップル〇、二五、飲料(コーヒー又ハ茶)〇、
一〇、醸造並ビニ根食野菜一、〇〇、海藻又ハ
黃藻野菜〇、六〇、乾燥野菜並ビニ堅果〇、一
〇、水菓子並ビニ堅果〇、一五、乾燥果物〇、
〇八其ノ他ノ食糧附屬品〇、〇一五、調味、味
付並ビニソース類〇、一〇、日本食〇、〇六〇
三二

堅果等管轄ノ下ニ抑留サレ居ル者。

一人宛日々「オノス」單位ニテ、

牛肉十八、生卵各人一隻宛、乾燥野菜並ビニ穀
物二六、新鮮ナル野菜二一、〇果物四、七飲料
コーヒー二、〇ココア〇、三茶〇、〇五、ラ
ード並ビニ料理用油一、二八、バターニ、〇、粉
乳一、〇、生ノ牛乳八、〇、小麥粉一二、〇、
砂糖並ビニシロップル五、五、マカロニ〇、

Doc 10G

3.

二五、チーズ〇、二五、葉院、味付並ビニーフ
一スレ〇、九八四、論文ハ日本國籍保有者ニ
シテハ論理サレ且民族的特徴攝ヒガテサレテ居
ル。

(5) 被留置者並ビニ被抑留者ハ彼等ノ友人並ビニ親
族ヨリノ訪問ヲ受クル事ヲ許可サレ居ル事、而
シテ定期ニ醫師ノ訪問ヲ有リ、若シ健康ガ要求
スレバ入院サセラレル。

新國並ビニ監衛ヲ設ム事ヲ許サレ居ル事一般ニ
日本政府ノ手許ニ有ル米国人被抑留者ニ適用サ
レ居ルト釋シ居ル條項ヨリ惡クナイ條件ノ下ニ
有ルコト。

(6) 本政府ハ在合衆國日本権益保護団トシテ、スペ
イン大使館並ニ在ハワイ日本権益保護団トシテ
ノ瑞典公使館及ビ在合衆國國際赤十字社代表者
ニ識シテ次ノ事ヲ通知シメル事即テ「米國政府
ハ彼等ノ事務局ノ代表者ガ米國ノ手許ニアル日
本人被留置者並ビニ被抑留者ノ收容所ノ全部ヲ
訪問スル事ヲ許可シテ居ル事」並ビニスペイン
大使館代表者ハ既ニ在合衆國ノ新カル收容所ノ
訪問ヲ始メタル事

ウエルバ（代理）

Doc 10G

供 聲

余、クドウ ハヤト／HAYATO KUDO／一九二四年
ノ大正十三年ノヨリ一九四三年ノ昭和十八年ノ三
月迄外務省電報課ノ首席暗號監記官タリシコト及
ビ外國ヨリノ公電ハ全部余ノ課ニヨリ余ノ名ニ於
テ遞信省ヨリ直接受領セラレシモノナルコトヲ證明
ス。余ハ更ニ遞信省檢閑課ノ首席暗號監記官シ
ラオ タテキ／TATEKI SHIRAO／ト知己ニ
シテ且外國電報ノ受領ハ、シラオ／SHIRAO／ヨリ外
務省派遣官ヲ通ジテナサレタルモノナルコトヲ證明
ス。

余ハ亦、併塵ニ關スル、スキス公使館ヘノ電報
ハ余ノ課ヲ通ジテ來リ翻譯課ヘ送ラレ六イテ電報
課長ヘ送ラレシモノナルコト又電報課長ハソレ等
ノ通信ヲ外務次官ニ廻シ、重大ナル場合ハ外務大
臣ニ廻セシコト且ソノ後ソノ寫シハ關係各課ヘ配
布セラレシモノナルコトヲ證明ス。

クドウ ハヤト／HAYATO KUDO／

證人 ポウル トグチ／PAUL TOGUCHI／

一九四六年ノ昭和廿一年ノ十月二十四日、
日本東京ニ於テ余ノ前ニ於テ宣誓セラレタ
リ。

エリック W. フライシア／ERIC W. FLEISHER／

米陸軍情報部少尉

國際檢察部 調査官

4.

DOCUMENT 10-H

Q#1474

TELEGRAM SENT

PLAIN

FD

April 3, 1942

AMERICAN LEGATION

BERN

853, Third.

Your 1031, thirteenth and 1231 twenty-sixth.

AMERICAN INTERESTS - PHILIPPINES - Treatment American citizens.

Please request the Swiss Government to inform the Japanese Government.

(one) That the American Government has taken note of the statements of the Japanese Government regarding the treatment accorded American nationals in the Philippines,

(two) That the American Government obtained the information referred to in the Department's 446 of February fourteenth from various sources,

(three) That the principal source of disquiet in connection with these reports is the apparent reluctance of the Japanese Government to permit the appointment by the International Red Cross Committee of an appropriate neutral observer to act as the Committee's delegate in the Philippines, and

(four) That the apparent reluctance of the Japanese Government to permit the appointment of a neutral Red Cross delegate in Hong Kong is also a source of considerable disquiet in connection with reports received from various sources regarding the condition of American citizens at that place.

Please inform the International Red Cross Committee that you are requesting the Swiss Government to make this communication to the Japanese Government, convey to the Committee this Government's thanks for its efforts in connection with the appointment of a delegate in the Philippines, and ask it to furnish you for transmission to the Department

Serial #13
Pages 31, 32

DOCUMENT 10-H

- 2 -

information regarding the present status of the request which
this Government understands it has made for Japanese permission to
appoint a delegate in Hong Kong.

WETIES

ACTING

(BL)

740.00115A Pacific War/52

SD:BG:LDL PI FE PA/H A-L

Serial #13
Pages 31,32

14/74
Doc 10 H

P1 (原文頁三一)

送信電報 平文一九四二年四月三日

P.D 在ベルン米國公使館宛八五三如三

貨輪一〇三一第十三、並ヒニ一二三一ノ第廿六

米國權益一比馬一米國市民ノ收容ヒ。

スイス政府ニ對シ、左記ノ件ニ關シ、日本政府
宛通達ス可ク安請相成候。

(1) 米國政府ハ、比馬ニ於ケル米國船有者ニ與ヘ
有ル取扱ヒニ就イテノ日本政府聲明ヲ注意シタ
ル事。

(2) 米國政府ハ、二月十四日附省函四六ニ於テ表示
シタ情報ヲ各筋ヨリ接待シタル事

14/74
TO R00 M3 P2 へ原文頁三一

之レ等之報告ニ就イテノ不安ノ主ナル原因ハ比
馬ニ於ケル赤十字社委員會代ニトシテ行動スル
通常ナ中立的オブザイヴァーヲ國際赤十字社委
員會が任命スルコトヲ日本政府が許シタクナイ
様ニ見エル點ニ存ス。

RE TURN 文 (原文一頁三二)

ワエルス (代理)

(BL)

740. 00115A
太平洋
駆逐艦/52

SD: BG: IDL
PI PE
PA/H A-L

DOCUMENT 10-I

Q. #1415

TELEGRAM SENT

PLAIN

May 21, 1942

AS

AMERICAN LEGATION,

BERN (SWITZERLAND).

RUSH

1314

AMERICAN INTERESTS - SHANGHAI.

Your 2193, May 20, 5 p.m.

Department is pleased that Legation has expressed to Foreign Office appreciation for prompt action taken and desires you add this Government's thanks and its hope that Swiss Minister at Tokyo may be able prevail upon Japanese Government promptly to give effect to its commitments under Geneva Convention and in addition to according proper treatment fulfill its obligations under Article 86 to permit visits of inspection by Swiss representatives. This Government must insist on a basis of reciprocity that Japanese Government take all necessary steps to insure that military commanders and other Japanese authorities in outlying areas under Japanese control understand Japanese Government's commitments respecting Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and apply its provisions to prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Swiss representative Shanghai should be requested to report by telegraph names of arrested civilians and obtain assurances that all of them will be included on first exchange vessel in accordance with exchange agreement with Japanese Government.

HULL

(BL)

SD:JHK:OB A-L/B

Serial #14
Pages 33, 34

遜信電報 平文一九四二年五月廿一日

AS 在ベルン(バウイバ)米公使館宛

至急報一三一四

在上海米國權益

黃龍二一九三 五月廿日午後五時

本管ハ公使館外海管ニ對シ、其ノ為めナル行動ニ底
附ノ意ヲ參シタ事ヲ歎伏トシ既ニ貴官ガ本管ノ懲罰ト
在東京スウイス公使館ガ日本政府ニ對シ、ジユネーク
候御下ニ於ケル公綱ヲ犯シニ實行ハル事、既キ伏セ同
キ事ヲ望ミ加フルニ第八十六條ニ述イテスウイス代表ニ
ヨル間空訪問ヲ許司ハル其ノ事務ヲ職行セシメル事、
當政府ハ互國ノ通使ニ於イテ日本政府ハ日本政府支配
下ニ於ケル軍官軍兵士ニ遠隔地ニ於ケル日本官吏ニ日
本政府ノジユネーク候御下ニ於ケル日本軍兵士ニ
ビ民間通商者ニ適用スル公綱ヲ認ムスル事ヲ保證スル
ニ必要ナル手段ヲ凡テ取ル事ヲ主張シナケレバナラナ
。

「八二」

SD • JHK • OB

A-L/B

DOCUMENT 10-J

TELEGRAM SENT

Ex #1476

MEM

This telegram must be paraphrased
before being communicated to anyone
other than a Governmental agency. (BR)

November 17, 1942
9 p.m.

AMERICAN LEGATION,

BERN.

A-2567

There follows typical accounts of atrocities perpetrated by
Japanese.

1. Two nuns of Marist Catholic mission at Guadalcanal,
Solomon Islands, report that in August Japanese killed two
Catholic sisters and two priests, Arthur Duhamel, American,
and another of Dutch nationality. The priests were killed by
bayonetting through the throat after being held prisoner for
three weeks.

2. Japanese refused request of Father Leo J. Peloquin,
American, to be hospitalized at Heijo, Korea, for serious heart
ailment and forced him to leave without medical care though
hospital and doctors available. He died at Kobe. His doctor
states that his heart would have yielded to treatment had it
been permitted at Heijo.

3. Wife of repatriated official reports that an American woman
at Cebu was raped by Japanese soldier in full view of husband and
children who were held powerless by other soldiers.

4. Repatriated responsible person states that two Belgian
priests described to him scenes that they had witnessed in
Philippine villages occupied by Japanese Army where Filipino women
and girls were being openly violated in streets by troops.

5. Repatriated Americans have described in detail inhuman
conditions existing in Gendarmerie prison known as Bridge House in
Shanghai and Army Prison in Peiping where they were imprisoned.

Serial #30
Pages 68-71

-2 November 17, 9 p.m., to Bern.

State they were forced to sit in cramped position on floor, without talking, throughout day in vermin-infested, unheated and over-crowded cells; at night they stretched out on floor and were fortunate if they had a single thin blanket for covering; open bucket or hole in floor only sanitary facility in cell; their food was regular prison ration given common criminals and was far below standard necessary to maintain health. One, Mr. J. B. Powell, will be permanent cripple in consequence of mistreatment received in Bridge House and Kiangwan Military Prison. Due to extreme cold both his feet frozen and gangrene developed as result of lack of medical care, necessitating amputation front half both feet. When imprisoned in December he weighed 160 pounds but owing to malnutrition and condition of feet he weighed only 70 pounds when released for repatriation in June.

6. Three American missionaries repatriated from Korea have furnished details of torture, inflicted upon each of them, which Japanese called "water cure". As many as thirty gallons of water were poured through opening at top of box which fitted tightly over head and neck until victim became unconscious. Afterwards victim beaten until he regained senses. Of these three Americans, all over sixty years of age, one who suffered this torture six times collapsed during a beating and while lying unconscious on floor was kicked by gendarme with such force that rib was broken. When he later requested medical care gendarme struck him violent blow with fist in same place. His worst beating included fifty to sixty lashes with leather belting resulting in gashes on body half-inch deep. Details supplied by other two substantially the same.

With regard to the authenticity of the accounts here recited, this Government has medical and physical evidence of the injuries suffered by Mr. Powell and the other accounts are based on reports received from persons whose good faith this Government has no reason to doubt.

HULL
(BL)

Serial #30
Pages 68-71

DOCUMENT 10-K

-10 #2814, December 12, to Bern.

interests, as well as of the International Red Cross Committee, whose representatives are admitted to all places in American territory where Japanese subjects are held. The Minister should further point out that this Government has always been and continues to be willing to investigate all complaints received by it from Japanese subjects held by it or from the Japanese Government and that it has welcomed and continues to welcome the cooperation of the Protecting Power for Japanese interests in such investigations.

Ask that in this connection the Minister be authorized to request on behalf of the Swiss Government, as the Protecting Power for American interests in Japan and Japanese controlled territory, like cooperation from the Japanese Government.

HULL

-9 #2614, December 12, 1942 to Bern

were subjected to harsh treatment and indignities from their Japanese guards.

This Government must insist that the treatment of these prisoners be in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention, that their names be reported and that representatives of the Protecting Power be permitted access to them.

II. Shanghai:

This Government again most emphatically protests the illegal sentences imposed by a military court at Shanghai on Commander W. S. Cunningham, U.S.N., Lieutenant Commander D. D. Smith, USNR., and Mr. N. J. Teeters for an attempted escape from Woosung camp.

This Government also protests the mistreatment of four United States Marines, Corporals Stewart, Gerald Story, Brimmer and Battles, who after an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Woosung war prisoner camp were imprisoned in the Bridge House at Shanghai and later transferred to gendarmerie Western District substation prison, 94 Jessefield Road, where they were subjected to the so-called "electric treatment" in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding admissible punishments.

This Government insists that the sentences imposed on these prisoners be canceled, that their punishment be in accordance with the Prisoners of War Convention and that their treatment be in accordance with their rank.

In presenting the foregoing textually to the Japanese Government, it is requested that the Swiss Minister in Tokyo be asked to point out that the American Government has endeavored to fulfill in every respect its undertakings under its reciprocal agreement with Japan to apply the principles of the Geneva Convention to prisoners of war and civilian internees and that in evidence of its desire to do so, it has welcomed and continues to welcome the cooperation of the Protecting Power for Japanese

DOCUMENT 10-K

-8 #2814, December 12, 1948 to Bern

Baggage was often searched three or four times and different officials made inconsistent decisions as to what Americans could take. The effects of American officials from Korea were searched in violation of the agreement.

B. Prisoners of War.

Reports have been received of inhuman treatment accorded prisoners of war by the Japanese authorities which is completely inconsistent with the provisions and spirit of the Geneva Convention.

I. Philippines:

American and Filipino troops taken at Bataan were forced to march ninety miles despite fatigue, sickness and wounds, to Camp O'Donnell near Tarlac. During march sick and wounded dropped by the roadside and were left without medical care and when those who survived reached Camp O'Donnell they were without food for thirty-six hours and without shelter for three days, sick and well equally exposed to the elements. Japanese authorities made no effort to give medical care to sick and wounded and American and Filipino nurses and doctors who volunteered their services were refused permission to enter camp. Death rate estimated at twenty-five percent was the result of this neglect.

Seven American commissioned officers were brought from Zamboanga to Davao, where Japanese authorities forced them to work stripped to the waist in a river bed, as a result of which they were severely sunburned. They were given no medical attention and only after lapse of several days was Filipino doctor permitted to visit them. Their food was entirely insufficient, and Japanese would not allow Filipinos to supplement meager diet with gifts of food. These officers and Filipino officers who were later confined with them

Doc 105

EXHIBIT NO. 1576

送信電報 一九四二年十一月十七日午後九時

MEM 本電報ハ、政府機關外ノ何レカノ者ニ通信サレ
ル以前ニ解讀サレナケレバナラヌ

在ペルン米國公使館宛

A2567

日本八ニヨリ犯サレタ虐待ノ代表的ナ話ヘ次ノ
如クテ有ル。

(3) アル引揚官吏ノ妻ノ報告ニヨレバ「チエフ！」
ニ於ケル一米國婦人ヘ、日本兵ニヨリ施ス術モ
ナクサレテ居ル夫ヤ子供ノ見テ居ル前テ日本兵
ニ強姦サレタ。

(4) アル引揚セル責任有ル人ノ言ニヨレバ「二八ノ
ペルキ！僧ヘ、日本陸軍ニ占領セラレタ比島ノ村
落ニ於テ比島ノ婦女子ガ公然ト街ニ於テ軍隊ニ
凌辱サレタ事ヲ目撲シタ光景ヲ敍述シタ

ペル（丸）

★

Ex. #1477
DOCUMENT 10-K

TELEGRAM SENT

PLAIN

HEL

December 12, 1942

AMERICAN LEGATION,

BERN,

2814, Twelfth

Request the Swiss Government to have its Minister in Tokyo communicate the following to the Japanese Government:

From American citizens repatriated from Japan and Japanese-controlled territories, the Government of the United States has learned of instances of gross mistreatment suffered by American civilians and prisoners of war in the power of the Japanese Government in violation of the undertaking of that Government to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929 to American prisoners of war taken by Japanese forces and, in so far as they may be adaptable to civilians, to American civilian internees in Japan and Japanese-controlled territories. It is evident that the Japanese Government has failed to fulfill its undertaking in this regard and that some officers and agencies of that Government have violated the principles of the Geneva Convention in their treatment of certain American nationals not only by positive mistreatment but by failure to provide for these American nationals necessities of life that should, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, be furnished by the holding authorities. The Government of the United States therefore, lodges with the Japanese Government a most emphatic protest and expects that the inhumane and uncivilized treatment accorded American nationals, both civilians and prisoners of war, will be made a matter of immediate investigation and that the Japanese Government will give assurances that treatment inconsistent with the provisions and spirit of the Geneva Convention is not now

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Pages 86-99

DOCUMENT 10-K

-2 #2814, December 12, to BEIN

and will not in the future be inflicted upon American nationals detained, interned, or held as prisoners of war in Japan or Japanese controlled territory. The American Government also expects the Japanese Government to take necessary disciplinary action with regard to agents or officers of that Government who have inflicted mistreatment upon American nationals or who have neglected their obligations to supply to American nationals in their care the necessities of life, which the Geneva Convention provides shall be supplied.

There follows a statement citing cases of mistreatment of American nationals in Japanese hands:

A Civilians

1. Conditions in prisons and internment camps.

Americans incarcerated in jails were furnished unhealthful and inadequate rations of common criminals. Those interned were supplied a meager diet for which they were sometimes compelled to pay, or they were given no food and had to provide their sustenance under difficulties. This situation apparently still exists in certain areas. It is in direct contrast to the treatment accorded Japanese subjects in United States who are provided hygienic quarters with adequate space for individual needs, sufficient wholesome food, in preparation of which allowance is made for national differences in taste, and in addition allowances of money or tobacco, sweets and toiletries.

1. Bridge House, Shanghai.

More than fifty-three Americans have been imprisoned for varying periods up to over six months in Gendarmerie prison, Bridge House, where they were crowded into vermin-infested cells with common criminals, some of whom suffered from loathsome contagious diseases. Sanitary facilities were primitive and inadequate, food

DOCUMENT 10-K

-3 #2814, December 12, to Bern.

was far below standard necessary to maintain health, no heat was supplied from December to June and medical care was virtually nonexistent. Americans were compelled to sit by day and to sleep by night, provided only with filthy and inadequate blankets, on cold floor. They were not allowed to converse with each other or smoke at any time. An outstanding example of effects incarceration this prison is condition J. B. Powell, who through lack medical attention developed gangrene and lost front half of both feet.

2. Army Prison, Peiping.

Floyd F. Spielman, R. E. McCann, C. J. Eskeline, J. B. Sherwood, E. X. Mills and P. H. Benedict were taken in handcuffs from Tientsin on March 11 to Army Prison at Peiping, where conditions were as bad as those at Bridge House. During 89 days imprisonment their first exercise was for five minutes after 37 days in cells. At one time they went without bathing for 23 days and as result of unhealthful food and harsh treatment they lost an average of forty pounds in weight.

3. Tsingtao

Frank G. Keefe, Grady Cooper, Frank R. Halling, Charles Liebgold, C. J. Meyer, N. H. Mills and H. J. Zimmerman were confined in unheated common jail Tsingtao for period three weeks. They were forced to sleep on floors or benches without covering in coldest winter months.

4. Fort Santiago, Manila.

Roy Bennett, Robert Abbott, and other Americans are reported to be imprisoned under barbarous conditions in Fort Santiago. They were reported practically unrecognizable in June as result hardships and mistreatment suffered. This Government insists that they be released immediately and receive medical care.

-4 #2814, December 12, to Bern.

5. (Camp Stanley, Hongkong (Fort Stanley, Hongkong))

Americans Hongkong were taken on January 4th and received no food and very little water during first forty-eight hours. On January 21 they were placed in Fort Stanley, where they were forced to provide most of their bedding and other necessities. Food given them was insufficient, amounting to nine hundred calories daily per person. They were subjected to indignities and insults by gendarmerie, and their faces were frequently slapped. Result malnutrition average loss weight among these internees was thirty pounds.

6. Santo Tomas, Manila

Americans at Santo Tomas because of lack of preparation were forced to sleep on floors without mosquito nets or covering for at least three nights before they were permitted to obtain necessities from their houses. They were offered choice of being fed by holding authorities at cost of twenty-five centavos per day or of feeding themselves with funds American Red Cross had in Philippine National Bank. They were refused permission to use Red Cross funds for supplementing food which holding authorities should have supplied and not being able to exist on twenty-five centavos were obliged to depend entirely on Red Cross funds to feed themselves. These funds may be exhausted and this Government is gravely concerned regarding the welfare of these internees.

7. Davao and other internment camps in the Philippines.

In Davao interned Americans were forced to perform hard labor during first six weeks of internment. They were at first provided with an inadequate ration of cornmeal and fish. In April they were informed that they would have to provide for their own sustenance and would have to reimburse Japanese authorities for the food previously furnished.

-4 #2814, December 12, to Bern.

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-5 #2814, December 12, to Bern

From information received conditions other internment camps in Philippines appear equally bad.

The American Government expects that the Japanese Government will take immediate steps to fulfill its undertaking to furnish American nationals held by it with suitable and adequate housing and sustenance under humane and hygienic conditions.

II. Mistreatment and Torture.

1. Torture and physical violence.

Japanese authorities have resorted to physical torture of American nationals and numerous of them were subjected to great mental torture by being constantly threatened with treatment far worse than that they were already suffering.

(a) Three American missionaries in Korea were subjected to "water cure" and brutal beatings. In Keijo, R. O. Reiner, aged fifty-nine, suffered this torture six times during period May 1 to May 16. In one instance he collapsed from effect of blows and while lying unconscious on floor was kicked by gendarmerie employee named Syo with such force that his rib was broken. When he requested medical attention and pointed to broken rib gendarmerie employee named Kim struck him vicious blow directly over broken rib. On one occasion Reiner was given fifty or sixty lashes with rubber hose and pulley belting making half inch deep cuts on his arms and legs. Edwin W. Koons, aged sixty-two, suffered same torture Ryuzan Police Station as did E. H. Miller, aged sixty nine, Yongsan Police Station.

(b) In Ichang, Elsie W. Riebe and Walter P. Morse were taken without explanation to Japanese headquarters where she was struck many times with bamboo pole and he was beaten for two hours with iron rod one-half inch thick. These acts of cruelty were committed in presence of commanding officer of Japanese police in Ichang.

-6 #2814, December 12, to Bern

(c) Joseph L. McSparren was arrested on December 8th at Yokohama, bound with a rope and taken to Yokohama prison. During his imprisonment in dark unfurnished cell he had three hemorrhages from duodenal ulcers, but was denied medical attention despite numerous requests. While undergoing questioning he collapsed from internal hemorrhage and was unable to stand or walk without assistance, yet he was handcuffed as usual when returned to his cell.

2. Solitary Confinement.

Many American citizens were kept in solitary confinement for periods ranging from a few days to many weeks in cells, unheated rooms or other equally unhealthful places, in some cases deprived of all reading matter, and subjected to indignities from their guards. The following are typical cases:

1. H. W. Meyers, aged 70, missionary in Japan since 1897, after harsh treatment during nearly five months in prison at Kobe, was deprived of all books, and on May 1 put in solitary confinement at Osaka until his release for repatriation on June 7.
2. William Mackesy, solitary confinement in one room of his house at Tsu, Mie-ken, Japan, from December 10, to March 30, 1942.
3. Mrs. Alice C. Grube, solitary confinement from December 25, 1941, to April 8, 1942 in unheated room of Osaka prison.
4. J. B. N. Talmadge, aged 57, solitary confinement in common jail Koshu December 8, 1941, to April 9, 1942.
5. Edward Adams, in a common jail at Taikyu from December 8 to 28.

III Deaths due to Mistreatment and Neglect:

1. Arthur Duhamel missionary priest on Guadalcanal is reliably reported to have been bayoneted through throat by Japanese soldiers after being held prisoner for three weeks.
2. Leo Peloquin, aged fifty, requested hospitalization Christian Hospital, Reijo, because of serious heart ailment, but

DOCUMENT 10-K

-7 #2814, December 12, to Bon.

Japanese authorities refused permission and forced his return to Kangai without treatment. He died at Kobe as result of this neglect.

3. Charles Liebgold, aged sixty-seven, imprisoned in unheated jail at Tsingtao contracted cold which developed into fatal attack of pneumonia.

4. George B. McFarland, aged seventy, Bangkok, Thailand, succumbed after an operation at Chulalongkorn Hospital in May 1942. Orders issued by Japanese military authorities Bangkok to police guards at this residence fatally delayed emergency operation necessary to save his life.

The American Government expects that the Japanese Government will take immediate steps to punish the persons guilty of these crimes against American nationals.

IV. Violation of Exchange Agreement:

1. Transportation.

American nationals Tsingtao and Chefoo were required to pay for passage to Shanghai. Internees who were forced to pay their fare to Yokohama from Nagasaki were reimbursed only part of sum expended. Accommodations provided on local vessels were in some cases worse than those furnished deck passengers.

2. Baggage limitation and search

Japanese authorities some areas ruled that Americans being repatriated might take only as much as they could carry themselves, forcing many in Korea, Manchuria, Hongkong, and Thailand to leave behind necessary clothing and effects. Americans were forced in some cases to carry own baggage even where there were available porters whom they were prevented from employing. This treatment is in contrast to that accorded Japanese subjects repatriated from the United States who were permitted to take almost unlimited amounts baggage with them.

送信電報 平文 一九四二年十一月十二日

TEL 在ベルン米國公使館宛二八一四第十二

スイス政府ニ對シ其ノ在東京公使ガ次ノ件ニ
關シ日本政府ニ通達スルコトヲ要請セラレ度シ。
日本並ビニ日本占領地域ヨリ引揚ゲシ米國市民ヨ
リ合衆國政府ハ日本軍ニ依リテ捕ヘラレタル米軍
俘虜ヤ日本ヤ日本軍ニ依リテ支配サレ居ル地域ニ
於ケル米國民間人ニハ民間人ニ通肩サレ得ル限り
一九二九年ジユネーブ憲法締約ノ適用ヲ約
束セル日本政府ハ公約ヲ破ツテ同政府支配下ニア
ル米國民間人ヤ俘虜ガ遣ダシキ虐待ニ苦マサセラ
レテ居ル例ヲ知ッタ。

日本政府ガ此ノ件ニ關スル公約ヲ累タス等ヲ忘
ツタ事ガ明カテアル。而シテ日本政府ノ官吏及ビ
代行機關が該米國人ヲソノ取扱ニ於テジユネーブ
約ノ原則ヲ犯シテ唯ニ義理的ニ虐待シタルノミナ
ラズジユネーブ協約ノ本項ニ従ツテ此等米國篤者
ニ給與サル可キ處ノ生活必需品ヲ供給スル事ヲ忘
ツタ事ガ明カテアル。

合衆國政府ハ從ツテ日本政府ニ對シ最モ強硬ナ
ル抗議ヲナスト同時ニ米國民間人並ニ俘虜ニ對ス

ル非文明的攻撃方止ラニ請を事項トシ
RETUR TO ROOM 361

Doc 10K

2.

テ取扱ケラル可キ事而シテ日本政府ガジユネトヴ
協約ノ條項及ビ禮義ニ矛盾セル取扱ハ現在又ハ將
來ニ於テ日本及ビ日本支配下ニ有ル地域ニ於テ抑
留サレ拘禁サレ居ル米國人又ハ俘虜トシテ收容サ
レ居ル者ニ科セナイト云フ保證ヲ與ヘル事ヲ期待
スル。

米國政府ハ更ニ日本政府ノ官吏及ビ代行機關ニ
シテジユネトヴ協約万給與スルコトヲ認定スル處
ノ生活必需品ヲ彼等ノ状況シテ居ル米國人ニ供給
ス可キ彼等ノ職責ヲ忘リ又ハ米國人ニ虐待ヲ加ヘ
タ者ニ必要ナル懲戒ノ行動ヲ取ル事ヲ日本政府ニ
期待スル。

日本側ノ手中ニ有ル米國籍保有者ニ對スル虐待
事件ヲ取り舉ゲタ報告書ハ次ノ如シ。

(A) 民間人

(1) 獄中並ビニ抑留所ニ於ケル状況
獄中ニ投ゼラレテ居タ米人ハ普通ノ罪人ノ不健
康且不適當ナ給與ヲ與ヘラレタ。
抑留サレテ居ル者ハ不充分ナ食事ヲ支給セラレ
時トシテハ其ノ支拂フ餘儀ナクサレ又食事ノ與
ヘラレナイ時スラ有ツタ。從ツテ彼等ノ生活維
持ノ爲、困難ナ状況ノ下ニ工面シナケレバナラ
ナカツタ。

10/10
Doc

斯カル狀況ハ明ラカニ現在倘スル地獄ニ於テ存
在スル其レハ在米日本國民ニ與ヘラレテ居ル待
遇トハ明ラカニ著シイ相違テアル。

即チ在米日本人ハ各個人ニ必要ナル適宜ナ質サ
ヲ持ツ衛生的ナ居室ガ良ヘラレ、充分ナ健康ニ
適スル食糧ト倘且特別給與ナル者ガ民族的相異
ヨリ旅ル好ミヲ考慮シテ與ヘラレ加フルニ金錢
又ハ煙草菸子並ビニ化粧品迄與ヘラレテ居ル。

(4) マニラ、フォート、サンチャゴ、ロイベット、
ロバートアボット並ビニ其ノ他ノ米國人ハフォ
ートサンチャゴニ於テ、野蠻的ナ虐待件ノ下ニ
投獄サレテ居ル事ヲ報告サレテ居ル。

虐待ト因吉ニ苦シングダ結果、六月ニ於テハ其ノ
人ニ就イテ實際判別方當カヌ程ニナツタト彼等
ニ圖シテ報告サレタ。

本政府ハ彼等ガ早急ニ釋放サレ且（醫藥費賄）
ヲ受ケル様要求スル。

(6) マニラ、サントトマス

サント、トトマスニ於ケル米國人ハ、準備ノ缺
少ノ爲彼等ガ各家ヨリ必要品ヲ取寄セル許可ヲ
得ルマテ少ナクトモ三晩ハ蚊帳ヤ掛ケル物無シ
ニ床ノ上ニ寝ル事ヲ信頼ナクサレタ。彼等ハ、

3

10K
Doc

毎日、二十五センタボノ價テ收容當局ニ因リ給食サレルカ、米國赤十字社ガ比島國立銀行ニ保有スル奉金ニヨリ彼等ガ自取スルカ、何レカヲ選擇ス可ク提議サレタ。

彼等ハ收容當局方供給シタ食事ノ補助ニ赤十字社奉金ノ使用ヲ禁止サレタ。其レハ二十五センタボヲ以テ、生活維持ガ出來ナクナツタノテ、彼等自身ノ給食ガ全ク赤十字社奉金ニ依存シナクテハナラナクナツク。此等ノ財源ハ使ヒ切ルカモ知レズ而シテ本政府ハコレ等抑留者ノ安寧ニ就イテ非常ニ心配シテ居ル。

(7) 比島ニ於ケルダヴァオ並ビニ其ノ他ノ抑留者收容所。

ダヴァオニ於テ抑留サレタ米國人ハ抑留ノ最初ノ六週間ハ重労働ニ從事スルコトヲ強ヒラレタ。彼等ニハ先づ最初ニ、コーン、ミルト魚ノ不適當ナル分量ガ充給サレタ。四月ニ於テ、彼等ハ自身ノ生活維持品ヲ、自分テ準備セネバナラヌ事並ビニ、以前ノ給食ニ對シ、日本政府ニ返済セバナラヌ事ヲ通達サレタ。

報告ニ依レバ比律賓ニ於ケル他ノ抑留者收容所ノ狀態モ等シク惡レイ様ニ見エル。

米國政府ハ日本政府ニ對シ抑留サレテ居ル米國

4.

Doc 10K

籍保有者が親切な衛生的ナ住居ト食糧トヲ供給
スル約束ヲ履行シ至急ノ措置ヲ取ル事ヲ期待ス
ル。

II、虐待並ビニ拷問

1、拷問並ビニ肉体的暴行

日本當局ハ米國籍保有者ニ對シ、肉体的拷問
ニ際ヘタ。又ニ米國籍保有者ノ多數ノ者ハ經ヘ
ズ被等方既ニ苦シミツツ苦シヨリズツト惡イ
取扱ニ依リ體ヤカサレナル時約者ヲ受ケ
タ。

2、俘虜

日本當局ニ依リジユートップ會議ノ各項目ビニ
於處ニ全ク矛盾スル非人道的取扱ヒガ俘虜ニ禁
ヘラレタト云フ報告ヲ受領シタ。

3、比島

バターンニ於テ捕ヘラレタ凡ノ米國軍並ビニ
比島軍ハ、タラ一ク近傍ノオード不ル收容所迄
九〇日ヲ費ト病氣ト負傷シテ居ルニ拘ヘラズ
行軍ヲ餘儀ナクサレタ。

行軍中、病人ト負傷セル者ハ毎晩ニ倍伍シ、更
ニ同様ヲ受ケルコトナク設置サレタ。而シテオ
ード不ル收容所ニ生キテ測定シ得タモノハ三十

5.

Doc 10 K

6.

六時間食糧モナク三日間ハ渡ルニ家ナキ狀態テ
病人モ健康者モ同様風雨ニサラサレタ。日本官
局ハ病人並ヒニ負傷者ニ試シ監禁ノ世話ヲ與フ
ル事ニ努力ヲ拂ハズ而シテ本國並ヒニ比島ノ看
護婦ヤ醫師ガ彼等ノ奉仕ニ自カラ進ンテ申出テ
タガ、檢察所ニ立入ル許可が拒絶サレタ。二十
五パーセント見積ラレタ死亡率ハ此怠慢ノ結果
テアツタ。七名ノ米國士官ガ「ザンボアンガ」
ヨリ「ダバオ」へ移サレテ來タ。其處テ日本當
局ハ、彼等ニ腰迄裸ニシテ河岸ニ倒ク事ヲ強制
シタ。其ノ結果彼等ハ毎シク日焼ヲ受ケタ。
彼等ハ監禁ノ世話ヲ受クル事モ無ク數日ヲ経過
シテ後漸ク比島人ノ醫師ガ彼等ヲ訪不ル事方許
可サレタ。彼等ノ食糧ハ全ク不充分テ有リ、且
日本人ハ比島人ガ糧食ノ専切テ其ノ貧弱ナ食糧
ヲ備フ事ヲ許サナカツタ。之等ノ士官並ヒニ彼
等ト後程一端ニ監禁サレタ比島人ノ士官兵モ日
本衛兵ヨリ苛酷ナ取扱ヤ侮辱ヲ蒙ラサレタ。
本政府ハ之等ノ管轄取扱ヒガジユノア協約ノ
條項ニ從ツテ行ハレル事、彼等ノ姓名方通達サ
レル事、並ヒニ保護國ノ代表方彼等ニ接スル事
ヲ許可サレル事ヲ主張セバナラヌ。

ハル

DOCUMENT 10-L

Q. #1478

TELEGRAM SENT

PLAIN

April 5, 1943

AMERICAN LEGATION.

BERN.

889

Please request the Swiss Government to have its Minister at Tokyo deliver verbatim the following statement to the Japanese Government from the Government of the United States.

The Government of the United States has received the reply of the Japanese Government conveyed under date of February 17, 1943, to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo to the inquiry made by the Minister on behalf of the Government of the United States concerning the correctness of reports broadcast by Japanese radio stations that the Japanese authorities intended to try before military tribunals American prisoners of war, for military operations, and to impose upon them severe penalties including even the death penalty.

The Japanese Government states that it has tried the members of the crews of American planes who fell into Japanese hands after the raid on Japan on April 18 last, that they were sentenced to death and that, following commutation of the sentence for the larger number of them, the sentence of death was applied to certain of the accused.

The Government of the United States has subsequently been informed of the refusal of the Japanese Government to treat the remaining American aviators as prisoners of war, to divulge their names, to state the sentences imposed upon them or to permit visits to them by the Swiss Minister as representative of the protecting Power for American interests.

Serial #56
Pages 137-142

DOCUMENT 10-L

-2 #889, April 5, to Bern.

The Japanese Government alleges that it has subjected the American aviators to this treatment because they intentionally bombed non-military installations and deliberately fired on civilians, and that the aviators admitted these acts.

The Government of the United States informs the Japanese Government that instructions to American armed forces have always ordered those forces to direct their attacks upon military objectives. The American forces participating in the attack on Japan had such instructions and it is known that they did not deviate therefrom. The Government of the United States brands as false the charge that American aviators intentionally have attacked non-combatants anywhere.

With regard to the allegation of the Japanese Government that the American aviators admitted the acts of which the Japanese Government accuses them, there are numerous known instances in which Japanese official agencies have employed brutal and bestial methods in extorting alleged confessions from persons in their power. It is customary for those agencies to use statements obtained under torture, or alleged statements, in proceedings against the victims.

If the admissions alleged by the Japanese Government to have been made by the American aviators were in fact made, they could only have been extorted fabrications.

Moreover, the Japanese Government entered into a solemn obligation by agreement with the Government of the United States to observe the terms of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention. Article 1 of that Convention provides for treatment as prisoners of war of members of armies and of persons captured in the course of military operations at sea or in the air. Article 60 provides that upon the

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DOCUMENT 10-L

-3 #889, April 5, to Bern.

opening of a judicial proceeding directed against a prisoner of war, the representative of the protecting Power shall be given notice thereof at least three weeks prior to the trial and of the names and charges against the prisoners who are to be tried.

Article 61 provides that no prisoners may be obliged to admit himself guilty of the act of which he is accused. Article 62 provides that the accused shall have the assistance of qualified counsel of his choice and that a representative of the protecting Power shall be permitted to attend the trial. Article 65 provides that sentence pronounced against the prisoners shall be communicated to the protecting Power immediately. Article 66 provides, in the event that the death penalty is pronounced, that the details as to the nature and circumstances of the offense shall be communicated to the protecting Power, for transmission to the Power in whose forces the prisoner served, and that the sentence shall not be executed before the expiration of a period of at least three months after such communication. The Japanese Government has not complied with any of these provisions of the Convention in its treatment of the captured American aviators.

The Government of the United States calls again upon the Japanese Government to carry out its agreement to observe the provisions of the Convention by communicating to the Swiss Minister at Tokyo the charges and sentences imposed upon the American aviators by permitting the Swiss representative to visit those now held in prison, by restoring to those aviators the full rights to which they are entitled under the Prisoners of War Convention, and by informing the Minister of the names and disposition or place of burial of the bodies of any of the aviators against whom sentence of death has been carried out.

DOCUMENT 10-L

-4 #889, April 5, to Bern.

If, as would appear from its communication under reference, the Japanese Government has descended to such acts of barbarity and manifestations of depravity as to murder in cold blood uniformed members of the American armed forces made prisoners as an incident of warfare, the American Government will hold personally and officially responsible for those deliberate crimes all of those officers of the Japanese Government who have participated in their commitment and will in due course bring those officers to justice.

The American Government also solemnly warns the Japanese Government that for any other violations of its undertakings as regards American prisoners of war or for any other acts of criminal barbarity inflicted upon American prisoners in violation of the rules of warfare accepted and practiced by civilized nations as military operations now in progress draw to their inexorable and inevitable conclusion, the American Government will visit upon the officers of the Japanese Government responsible for such uncivilized and inhumane acts the punishment they deserve.

HULL

Serial #56
Pages 137-142

Ex 1478

Doc 10 L

送信電報 平文 一九四三年四月五日

在ベルン/BERN/米國公使館宛八八九

スイス政府ニ對シ在東京スイス公使ヲ通ジ、
合衆國政府ヨリ日本政府ニ宛テタ次ノ如キ聲明ヲ
本文ノ通リニ傳達スペク御要請相成度
(原文頁一四一—四二)

米國政府ハ更ニ戰爭指揮ニ關スル其ノ取扱ヒニ就
テ、戰爭活動ガ今ヤ酷薄不可避ノ結末ニ近ヅクニ
從ヒ、文明國人ニ許容サレ、實行サレ居ル戰爭法
規ヲ破ツテ米國^ノ國威ニ加ヘツ、アル刑罰上ノ野蛮
的行動ニコレ以上出ヅル場合、本國政府ハカゝル
非文明的且云忍ナル行爲ニ對スル責任ヲ持ツ可キ日
本政府ノ官吏ニ對シ、彼等ニ值スル處罰ヲ檢討ス
ルテアラウ等ヲ日本政府ニ對シテ^ノ報告ヲ要
スル。

ハル/HULL/

RETRUN TO ROOM 301
COPY

Ex. 1479

DOCUMENT 10-M

Department

PLAIN

US URGENT

AMERICAN LEGATION,

BERN.

275, Twenty-seventh.

AMERICAN INTERESTS - JAPAN

There are recited in the following numbered sections, the numbers of which correspond to the numbered charges in the Department's urgent telegram of even date, examples of some of the specific incidents upon which the Government bases the charges made by it against the Japanese Government in the telegram under reference. The specific incidents have been selected from the numerous ones that have been reported from many reliable sources to this Government. Ask the Swiss Government to forward this statement textually to its Minister in Tokyo with the request that he present it to the Japanese Government simultaneously with the telegram under reference and that he call upon the Japanese Government promptly to rectify all existing derelictions and take such further steps as will preclude their recurrence.

The Minister should further seek for himself or his representatives permission, in accordance with Article 86 of the Convention, to visit such place without exception where American nationals are detained and request of the Japanese Government the amelioration of any improper conditions that he may find to exist.

The Swiss Minister in Tokyo should be particularly asked to report promptly and fully all steps taken by the Japanese Government in conformity with the foregoing.

Charges I and II. Prisoner of war and civilian internment camps in the Philippines, French Indochina, Thailand, Manchuria, Burma,

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Pages 180-194

- 2 -

Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, and prisoner of war camp no. 1 in Formosa have never been visited by Swiss representatives although they have repeatedly requested permission to make such visits. None of these camps except the one at Mukden are known to have been visited by International Red Cross representatives. In recent months visits have not been allowed to the prisoner of war camps near Tokyo and Yokohama, and the prisoner of war camps in and near Hong Kong, although the Swiss representatives have requested permission to make such visits.

The value of such few visits as have been permitted to some camps has been minimized by restrictions. Swiss representatives at Shanghai have been closely escorted by several representatives of the Japanese Consulate General at Shanghai during their visits to camps and have not been allowed to see all parts of camps or to have free discussion with the internees. Similar situations prevail with respect to the civilian internment camps and prisoner of war camps in metropolitan Japan and Formosa.

By contrast, all of the camps, stations and centers where Japanese nationals are held by the United States have been repeatedly visited and fully inspected by representatives of Spain and Sweden who have spoken at length without witnesses with the inmates, and International Red Cross representatives have been and are being allowed freely to visit the camps in the United States and Hawaii where Japanese nationals are held.

Charge III. Communications addressed by the persons held to the protecting Power concerning conditions of captivity in several of the civilian camps near Shanghai, among them Ash Camp and Chapei, remain undelivered. The same situation exists with respect to the civilian internment camp in Baguio, and in most if not all of the

camps where American prisoners of war are held. Persons held at Baguio, Chefoo, Saigon, and at times in the Philippine prisoner of war camps were denied permission to address the camp commander.

Charge IV. On one occasion during the summer of 1943 all of the persons held at the Columbia Country Club, Shanghai, were punished by cancellation of dental appointments because complaints were made to representatives of the Swiss Consulate General. During the same period, at Camp B, Yangchow, the entire camp was deprived of a meal by the Camp Commandant because complaints had been made concerning the delivery of spoiled food.

There are cited under Section XVIII below, cases of prisoners of war being struck because they asked for food or water.

Charge V. Civilian internees at Hong Kong have gone without footwear and civilian internees at Kobe have suffered from lack of warm clothing. In 1942 and 1943, American and Filipino prisoners of war in the Philippines and civilian internees at Baguio were forced to labor without shoes and clad only in loin cloths.

Charge VI. This is reported to have been the case at the following camps: prisoner of war camps in the Philippine Islands, prisoner of war enclosures at Mariveles Bay, Philippine Islands, civilian internment camps at Baguio, Canton, Chefoo, Peking, Manila, Tsingtao, Weihsien, and Yangchow, and at the Ash Camp, Chapei Camp, Lunghwa Camp, and Footung Camp, in or near Shanghai. The articles most needed by the prisoners and internees have been taken. For example, Japanese soldiers took the shoes from an American officer prisoner of war who was forced to walk unshod from Bataan to San Fernando during the march which began about April 10, 1942. Although the prisoners constantly suffered from lack of drinking water canteens were taken from prisoners during this march; one of these victims was Lieutenant Colonel William B. Dyess.

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- 4 -

At Corregidor a Japanese soldier was seen by Lieutenant Commander Melvyn H. McCoy with one arm covered from elbow to wrist and the other arm half covered with wrist watches taken from American and Filipino prisoners of war.

Charge VII. American prisoners of war in Manila were forced by Japanese soldiers to allow themselves to be photographed operating captured American military equipment in connection with the production of the Japanese propaganda film "Rip down the Stars and Stripes."

Prisoners of war from Corregidor being taken to Manila were not landed at the port of Manila but were unloaded outside the city and were forced to march through the entire city to Bilibid Prison about May 23, 1942.

Japanese school children, soldiers, and civilians have been admitted to internment camps and encouraged to satisfy curiosity regarding the persons held. Such tours were conducted at Baguio, Hong Kong and Tsingtao.

Charge VIII. Deficiency diseases such as beriberi, pellagra, scurvy, sprue, et cetera, are common throughout Japanese internment camps. These diseases are least common in the civilian internment camps (called assembly centers) at Shanghai and in some other camps where the persons held have but recently been taken into custody or where trade by the internees themselves with outside private suppliers is allowed. It appears therefore that the great prevalence of deficiency diseases in prisoner of war camps where internees have been solely dependent upon the Japanese authorities for their food supply over an extended period is directly due to the callous failure of these authorities to utilize the possibilities for a health sustaining diet afforded by available local products. The responsibility for much of the suffering and many of the deaths

from these diseases of American and Filipino prisoners of war rests directly upon the Japanese authorities. As a specific example, prisoners of war at Davao Penal Colony suffering from grave vitamin deficiencies could see from their camp trees bearing citrus fruit that they were not allowed to pluck. They were not even allowed to retrieve lemons seen floating by on a stream that runs through the camp.

Charge IX. For example, in the prisoner of war camps at Hong Kong, the profits of the canteens have not been used by the holding authorities for the benefit of the prisoners.

Charge X. At Baguio civilian internees have been forced to repair sawmill machinery without remuneration.

Officer prisoners of war have been compelled by Major Mida, the Camp Commandant at Davao Penal Colony, to perform all kinds of labor including menial tasks such as scrubbing floors, cleaning latrines used by Japanese troops and working in the kitchens of Japanese officers.

Charge XI. Ten American engineers were required to go to Corregidor in July 1942 to assist in rebuilding the military installations on that island, the prisoners of war have been worked in a machine tool shop in the arsenal at Mukden.

Charge XII. The condition of health of prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands is deplorable. At San Fernando in April 1942, American and Filipino prisoners were held in a barbed-wire enclosure so overcrowded that sleep and rest were impossible. So many of them were sick and so little care was given to the sick that human excrement covered the whole area. The enclosure of San Fernando was more than 100 kilometers from Bataan and the abominable treatment given to the prisoners there cannot be

explained by battle conditions. The prisoners were forced to walk this distance in seven days under merciless driving. Many who were unable to keep up with the march were shot or bayoneted by the guards. During this journey as well as at other times when prisoners of war were moved in the Philippine Islands, they were assembled in the open sun even when the detaining authorities could have allowed them to assemble in the shade. American and Filipino prisoners are known to have been buried alive along the roadside and persistent reports have been received of men who tried to rise from their graves but were beaten down with shovels and buried alive.

At Camp O'Donnell conditions were so bad that 2,200 American and more than 20,000 Filipinos are reliably reported to have died in the first few months of their detention. There is no doubt that a large number of these deaths could have been prevented had the Japanese authorities provided minimum medical care for the prisoners. The so-called hospital there was absolutely inadequate to meet the situation. Prisoners of war lay sick and naked on the floor, receiving no attention and too sick to move from their own excrement. The hospital was so overcrowded that Americans were laid on the ground outside in the heat of the blazing sun. The American doctors in the camp were given no medicine, and even had no water to wash the human waste from the bodies of the patients. Eventually, when quinine was issued, there was only enough properly to take care of ten cases of malaria, while thousands of prisoners were suffering from the disease. Over two hundred out of three hundred prisoners from Camp O'Donnell died while they were on work detail in Batangas.

At Cabanatuan there was no medicine for the treatment of malaria until after the prisoners has been in the camp for five months.

The first shipment of medicines from the Philippine Red Cross was held up by the camp authorities on the pretext that they must make an inventory of the shipment. This they were so dilatory in doing that many deaths occurred before the medicine was released. Because of lack of medicines and food, scurvy broke out in the camp in the Fall of 1942. Since the prisoners had been at the camp for some months before this disease became prevalent the responsibility for it rests upon the detaining authorities.

It is reported that in the autumn of 1943 fifty per cent of the American prisoners of war at Davao had a poor chance to live and that the detaining authorities had again cut the prisoner's food ration and had withdrawn all medical attention.

Though the medical care provided for civilian internees by the Japanese camp authorities appears to have been better than that provided for prisoners of war, it still does not meet the obligations placed on the holding authorities by their Government's own free undertaking and by the laws of humanity. At the civilian internment camp Camp John Hay, childbirth took place on the floor of a small storeroom. At the same camp a female internee who was insane and whose presence was a danger to the other internees was not removed from the camp. A dentist who was interned at the camp was not permitted to bring his own equipment. The Los Banos Camp was established at a recognized endemic center of malaria, yet quinine was not provided, and the internees were not allowed to go outside of the fence to take anti-malarial measures.

The Japanese authorities have not provided sufficient medical care for the American civilians held in camps in and near Shanghai and the internees have themselves had to pay for hospitalization and medical treatment. Deaths directly traceable to inadequate care have occurred.

Even in metropolitan Japan, the Japanese authorities have failed to provide medical treatment for civilian internees, and it has been necessary for Americans held at Myoshi, Yamakita, and Sumire to pay for their own medical and dental care.

Charge XIV. For example the internees at Camp John Hay were not allowed to hold religious services during the first several months of the camp's operation, and priests have not been allowed to minister to prisoners held by the Japanese in French Indochina.

Charge XV. No copy of an English translation of the text of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention has been available to civilian internees or prisoners of war nor have the Japanese authorities taken other steps to inform the persons held of their rights under the terms of the Convention. Reports have been received of the Japanese authorities informing prisoners of war that they were captives having no rights under international law or treaty.

Charge XVI. At Camp O'Donnell many of the men had to live without shelter during 1942. In one case twenty three officers were assigned to a shack, fourteen by twenty feet in size. Drinking water was extremely scarce, it being necessary to stand in line six to ten hours to get a drink. Officers had no bath for the first thirty five days in the camp and had but one gallon of water each in which to have their first baths after that delay. The kitchen equipment consisted of cauldrons and a fifty five gallon drum. Camotes were cooked in the cauldrons, mashed with a piece of timber, and each man was served one spoonful as his ration.

In late October 1942, approximately 970 prisoners of war were transferred from the Manila area to the Davao Penal Colony on a transport vessel providing only twenty inches per man of

sleeping space. Conditions on the vessel were so bad that two deaths occurred, and subsequently because of weakness some fifty percent of the prisoners fell by the roadside on the march from the water front at Lasang, Davao to the Penal Colony.

The places used by the Japanese authorities for the internment of American civilians in the Philippine Islands were inadequate for the number of persons interned. At the Brent School at Baguio, twenty to thirty civilians were assigned sleeping accommodations in a room which had been intended for the use of one person.

At the Columbia Country Club at Shanghai the internees were obliged to spend CRB \$10,000 of their own funds to have a building deloused so that they might use it for a needed dormitory. At Weihsien no (repeat no) refrigeration equipment was furnished by the Japanese authorities and some of the few household refrigerators of the internees were taken from them and were used by the Japanese guards, with the result that food spoiled during the summer of 1943. The lack of sanitary facilities is reported from all of these camps.

Charge XVII. American personnel have suffered death and imprisonment for participation in military operations. Death and long-term imprisonment have been imposed for attempts to escape for which the maximum penalty under the Geneva Convention is thirty days arrest. Neither the American Government nor its protecting Power has been informed in the manner provided by the Convention of these cases or of many other instances when Americans were subjected to illegal punishment. Specific instances are cited under the next charge.

Charge XVIII. Prisoners of war who were marched from Bataan to San Fernando in April 1942 were brutally treated by Japanese guards. The guards clubbed prisoners who tried to get water, and one prisoner was hit on the head with a club for helping a fellow

prisoner who had been knocked down by a Japanese army truck. A colonel who pointed to a can of salmon by the side of the road and asked for food for the prisoners was struck on the side of his head with the can by a Japanese officer. The colonel's face was cut open. Another colonel who had found a sympathetic Filipino with a cart was horsewhipped in the face for trying to give transportation to persons unable to walk. At Lubao a Filipino who had been run through and gutted by the Japanese was hung over a barbed-wire fence. An American Lieutenant Colonel was killed by a Japanese as he broke ranks to get a drink at a stream.

Japanese sentries used rifle butts and bayonets indiscriminately in forcing exhausted prisoners of war to keep moving on the march from the Cabanatuan railroad station to Camp No. 2 in late May 1942.

At Cabanatuan Lieutenant Colonels Lloyd Biggs and Howard Breitung and Lieutenant R. D. Gilbert, attempting to escape during September 1942 were severely beaten about the legs and feet and then taken out of the camp and tied to posts, were stripped and were kept tied up for two days. Their hands were tied behind their backs to the posts so that they could not sit down. Passing Filipinos were forced to beat them in the face with clubs. No food or water was given them. After two days of torture they were taken away and, according to the statements of Japanese guards, they were killed, one of them by decapitation. Other Americans were similarly tortured and shot without trial at Cabanatuan in June or July 1942 because they endeavored to bring food into the camp. After being tied to a fence post inside the camp for two days they were shot.

At Cabanatuan during the summer of 1942 the following incidents occurred: A Japanese sentry beat a private so brutally with a shovel across the back and the thigh that it was necessary to send him to the hospital. Another American was crippled for months after his

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ankle was struck by a stone thrown by a Japanese. One Japanese sentry used the shaft of a golf club to beat American prisoners, and two Americans, caught while obtaining food from Filipinos, were beaten unmercifully on the face and body. An officer was struck behind the ear with a riding crop by a Japanese interpreter. The same officer was again beaten at Davao Penal Colony and is now suffering from partial paralysis of the left side as the result of these beatings. Enlisted men who attempted to escape were beaten and put to hard labor in chains.

At the Davao Penal Colony, about April 1, 1943, Sergeant McFee was shot and killed by a Japanese guard after catching a canteen full of water which had been thrown to him by another prisoner on the opposite side of a fence. The Japanese authorities attempted to explain this shooting as an effort to prevent escape. However, the guard shot the sergeant several times and, in addition, shot into the barrack on the opposite side of the fence toward the prisoner who had thrown the canteen. At about the same time and place an officer returning from a work detail tried to bring some sugarcane for the men in the hospital. For this he was tied to a stake for twenty-four hours and severely beaten.

In the internment camp at Baguio a boy of sixteen was knocked down by a Japanese guard for talking to an internee girl, and an elderly internee was struck with a whip when he failed to rise rapidly from his chair at the approach of a Japanese officer. Mr. R. Gray died at Baguio on March 14, 1942 after being beaten and given the water cure by police authorities.

At Santo Tomas, Mr. Krogstadt died in a military prison after being corporally punished for his attempted escape.

HULL

Serial #65
Pages 180-194

米至急報 在ベルン (BERN) 米國公使館宛

一七五ノ第二十七在日本米國體益

by 1479M
Doc 10

次ニ列舉スル各項目即チ尾日日附ヲ以テ國務省至急電報ニヨリ列舉セル累狀項目數ニ一致スル各項目ニハ参照電報ニヨリ、日本政府ニ對シ本政府ガ作成セル累狀ニ甚シク若干ノ明確ナル事例ノ例體ヲ引用ス。

其特殊ナル該事件ハ本政府宛多クノ信函ス可キ筋ヨリ報道サレタ數多ノモノヨリ選バレタルモノナリ。スウェイス政府ニ對シ本聲明書ヲ在東京スウェイス公使宛本文ノ通りニ送達シ、該聲明書ヲ参照電報ト同時ニ日本政府ニ呈示スル様長誦シ更ニ日本政府ヲシテ直ニ既存ノ義務怠慢ヲ矯正シ且斯ル事件ノ再屢ノ勃發ヲ封殺スル様御要請相成度。

累狀之五

在香港民間人抑留者ハ毫牛物方無ク在神戸民間抑留者ハ温イ衣類ノ缺乏ニ罹シダ。一九四二年及一九四三年ニ於テ米、比兩國俘虜並ヒニ、バギオ (BAGUIO)ニ於ケル民間人抑留者ハ毫無シテ而モ單ニ裸ダケテ勞働スル事ヲ餘儀無クサレタ。

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2.

罪狀之六

本獄音ハスノ収容所ニ於テアツタ事件デアルト設
ゼラレル。即

比島俘虜收容所、比島マリベルス (MARIVELLES)
湯仔島收容地區バギオ (BAGUIO) 廣東、之、北京、
マニラ、青島、這些並ビニ湯州ニ於ケル民間人抑
留者收容所並ビニ上海内及近傍ノニ於ケル「アツ
シュー」 (ASU) 収容所、關北收容所、這些收容所
並ビニ廣東收容所。營門並ビニ敵抑留者ニ最モ必
要トサレテ居ル品物ハ取り上ゲラレタ。例へバ、
日本兵士達ハ俘虜アル米國人將領ヨリ糧ヲ奪ヒ
得ツテ彼ハ「バターン」 (BATAAN) 一カラ「サ
ンフェルナンド」 (SAN FERNANDO) 一迄、一
九四二年四月十日頃始ツタ行軍中、糧無シテ歩ク
事ヲ餘儀ナクサレタ。營門ハ經エズ飲料水ノ不足
ニ苦シシテ居タニ拘ハラズ、水缶ハ該行軍間、停
止ヨリは取サレタ。是等ノ抑留者ノ一人ニ「ウイ
リアム・ビードライス」 (WILLIAM B. DYESS)
陸軍中佐ガアツタ。

「コレヒド^者」 (COREGIDOR) 一于テハコン
ナ一日日本兵ガ「メルビン、エイチ、マコイ」ニ目
にサレタ即テ片盾ハ附ヨリ手頭近位ノ片盾モ半バ

Doc 10 M

ニ、米兵兩國海陸ヨリ取り去ツタ時計ヲ以テ携ヘレテキタ。

譯狀之七

馬尼港ニ於ケル米軍俘虜ハ日本兵士等ニヨリ日本軍
空襲「艦載機ヲ引致キ事セ」ノ事件ニ當り、捕獲
ヲレタ米軍兵士等ヲ操作シテヲル為因ヲ取ラレル機
ニ餘機ナクセラレタ。

「コレヒドナル」カテ馬尼港ニ運行サレタ俘虜ハ馬
尼港ニ於テ處遇サレバ、而外ニ於テ拘囚サレ、全
市ヲ遍り、一九四二年五月二十三日頃「ヒリビッド」
(BILIBID) 一監獄運行車ヲ強制サレタ。

日本學童、兵士等ヒニ民間人ハ拘留者收容所ニ入ル
事ヲ許シ、收容サレ居ル者ニ關シ、好奇心ヲ滿足
ス可ク獎勵サレタ。斯ル事ニハ、バギオ (BAGUIO)
看護立ヒニ看護ノ場合ニ於テモ行ハレタ。

譯狀之八

脚氣、イタリノ病、結核病、瘻口病等々ノ如キツ
キタミン供乏症ハ日本ノ病院等收容所ヲ通ジテ普通
アル。斯ル病氣ハ取ル吉子ノ收容所例ヘバ、上海
ニ於ケル「アセンブリー、センターバード」呼ベシル
民間拘留者收容所並ヒニ拘留者方最適拘引サレタバ

10/11
Doc

カリノ收容所又ハ抑留者自身ガ外部ノ私的ナ供給者ト取引ア許容サレタ收容所ニ於テハ極メテ特アアル。従ツテアル長イ期間ニ亘リ抑留者方彼等ノ食糧ノ供給ニ對シ全ク、日本當局ニ依存シタ俘虜收容所ニ於テヴィタミン供乏症ガ最モ多イノハ間ニ合セ得可キ地方ノ產物ニヨリ給與サレル健旅維持ノ爲ノ食町ノ可能性ヲ利居サレザリシ是等當局ノ無感覺ナ失態方直撃ノ原因トナリ起ツタモノデアル。余比兩國俘虜ノ該病ニ依ル斯ル罹病及死亡ノ責任ハ直譲日本當局ニ屬ツテ居ル。

アル明確ナ事例ヲ尋ケレバ極度ノヴィタミン供乏症ニ罹ム「ダバオ」(DAVAO)流刑地ニ於ケル俘虜ハ、彼等ノ收容所カラ柑橘ノ果實ガナツテ居ル橘ヲ見ル毎方出来タノニ、其ノ采穫ヲ、彼等ハモギ取ル臺ヲ辟サレナカツタ。彼等ハ收容所ヲ通り流レテ居ル小川ノ上ヲ浮イテ居ルノガ見エル「レモン」ヲ拾取ル自由テスラ許サレナカツタ。

單狀之九

例ヘバ香港ノ俘虜收容所ニ於テハ酒保ノ剝釜金ハ收容所當局ニ依ツテ管轄ノ剝釜ニナル様ニハ使用サレナカツタ。

罪狀之十

在バギオ (BAGUIO) 民間鉄道者ハ無照圖テ木船圖作機ノ修理ヲ強制セレタ。

停戦時候過ハ「ダバオ」 (DAVAO) 滅滅地ニ於ケル收容所司令ミダ (MIDA) 少佐ヨリアラユル勞働圖テ廊下迄ヒ、日本軍隊ニ使用セレタル便所檣陰立ニ日本將使用次軍事仕事ト云フ様ナ下駄ナ仕事ヲスル様ニ強制セラレタ。

罪狀之十一

十名ノ米國技術者ハ一九四二年七月「コレヒドリ」
(CORREGIDOR) 南ケ同島ニ於ケル軍事施設等ノ爲行ク職ヲ要求セレタ。停戦ハ奉天ニ於ケル工廠ノ機械工具室ニ於テ留カサレタ。

罪狀之十二

比島ニ於ケル俘虜ノ健康狀態ハ悲惨ナモノアル。

一九四二年四月「サン フエル ナンド」 (SAN FERNANDO) 三於テ米比兩國俘虜ハ娘娘テ國マレタ關係所ニ置眠立ビニ休息ガ不可能テアツタ程超滿員ニ收容セレタ。彼等ノ參數方病氣テアツタシ病人ニハ殆ンド手當ハ無ヘラレバ、人間ノ出ス排泄物ガ全城ヲ溝フトイフ仕末テアツタ「サンフェル ナンド」 (SAN FERNANDO) 懲謹所ハ「バターン」 (BATAAN)

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ヨリ一〇〇軒以上ノ處ニ在リ其處デ俘虜達ニ與ヘラ
レタ嫌惡ス可キ取扱ヒハ戰爭ノ誠相ヲ以テシテハ説
明出來ナイ。俘虜ハ此ノ距離ヲ七日間ニ無情ナ督促
ニヨリ歩ク事ヲ餘儀ナクサレタ。行軍ニ陸イテ行ケ
ナカツタ多シノ如ヘ打撃兵ヨリ被災又ハシテニヨリ突キ殺
サルニ至ツタ。此ノ旅程ノ期間中俘虜方比島ニ於テ
移動サセラレタ其ノ他ノ場合ト同様、抑留當局ガ日
蔭ニ集合スルヲ許容シ得タデアラウ場合ト雖モ日照
ノ中ニ集合セシメラレタ。

米比兩國俘虜ガ隨傍ニ生キ墨メニサレタ事ガ例ツテ
居ル、且彼等ガ墓ヨリ起キ上ラント試ミタケレドモ
「シヤベル」テ打チ倒サレ、生キ墨メニサレタ人々
ニ既イテノ情報が讀キト報セラレタ。

オーフネル（O'DONNELL）收容所ニ於テハ二千二百
名ノ米人並ニ二萬人以上ノ比島人ガ彼等ガ監量サレ
テ以來最初ノ數箇月中ニ死亡シタトノ信ジ得可キ報
告ヲ受ケタ。是等ノ死ノ大部分ハ若シ日本當局ガ俘
虜ニ對シ最少限度ノ監禁ヲ與ヘタナラ防止サレル事
ガ出來タ事ハ疑ヒ無イ。該地ノ所轄、病院ト稱セラ
レタ處ノモノハ其ノ食狀ニ、全ク沿ハナイ不適當ナ
モノデアツタ。俘虜ハ裸ノママテ床ノ上ニ横臥シ、

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看護モ受ケズ彼等自身ノ排泄物ヲ運ケル爲ノ活動キ
スラ出来ヌ程病氣方重過キタ。病院ハ越境員テ米國
人ハ燒ケツク候ナ太陽ノ看護ノ下ニ戸外ノ地上ニ置
ヘラレタ。米人醫師ハ收容所カラ看護ノ給與ハ受ケ
ラレズ、病人ノ体カラ排泄物ヲ洗フ水スラ得ラレナ
カツタ。結局「キニーネ」ガ給與サレタガ十名ノマ
ラリヤ患者ノ治療ニヤット間ニ合フ位ノモノテ、俘
虜數千名ハ該病ニ罹ッテキタ。

「オードホル」收容所カラノ俘虜三百名中二百名以
上ハ彼等方「バタソガス」ニ於テ個々ノ仕事ニ從事
シテ居タ間ニ死亡シタ。

「キヤバナトワン」(CABA NATUAN)ニ於テハ俘虜
方收容所ニ在ル五箇月間ト云フモノハマラリセ
治療ノ藥品方無カツタ。比島赤十字ヨリノ藥品ノ最
初ノ禮出ハ荷物目録ヲ作成セネバナラスト云フ通辟
ノ下ニ收容當局ニヨリ停止サレタ。之ヲスルノニ彼
等ハ餘リニモ過延的アツタノテ藥品ノ放出前ニ多
クノ死者ガ出タ。藥品並ニ食糧ノ不足カラ敗血症ガ
一九四二年ノ秋、收容所内ニ發生シタ。本病ガ流行
スル以前俘虜達ハ既ニ數ヶ月間收容所内ニ居タ認テ
アルカラ本病ニ對スル責任ハ密置當局ニ存スル。

一九四三年ノ秋「ダバオ」(DAVAO)ニ於ケル米人

7.

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停戦ノ五〇「パーセント」ハ空命ヲ禁イテ行クノモ
出来ナイ位テ抑留當局ハ更ニ停戦ノ食糧配給ヲ創立
シ且凡ベテノ監禁ヲ撤回シタ。

日本收容所當局ニヨル民間人抑留者ニ對シ體ケラレ
タ監禁ハ停戦ニ對スルソレヨリ好カツタガ尙徳等ノ
政府ノ自由ナ企圖並ニ人道ニヨリ譯セラレタ義務履行
ニ沿ツテ后ルトハ言ヘナイ。民間捕虜收容所「ジョン
ヘイ」(JOHN HAY)ニ於テ出産ヘ或ル小サ
ナ倉庫室ノ床ノ上テ行ハレタ。同收容所ニ於テ氣缸
ヒテ真ノ女ノ居ル事ハ其ノ他ノ抑留者ニ危險アツ
クニ拘ハラズ真ノ女性ノ抑留者ハ收容所カラ他ニ移
サレナカツタ。其ノ收容所ニ抑留サレタル當科醫
ノ如キハ彼自身ノ施設設備ヲ持込み墨ヲ詣サレナカ
ツタ。

「ロスバノス」(LOS BANOS)收容所ハ「マラリヤ」
ノ属知ノ管別中心地ニ設立サレ而モキニ一ホヘ導領
サレ無カツタ。而シテ抑留者ハ「マラリヤ」防止手
段ヲ講スル事ニ漏ノ外ニ行ク事ヲ許サレナカツタ。
罪狀之十四

例ヘバ「ジョン ヘイ」(JOHN HAY)捕虜收容所
ニ於ケル抑留者ハ收容所内テ行ハル宗教的禮拜ヲ
最初ノ眞箇月間ハ許容サレナカツタ。而シテ牧師ハ

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右印ニ於ケル日本人ニヨリ收容サレ居ル船員ニ對シ
禮拝式ヲ行フヲ許サレナカツタ。

釋放之十六

「オードネル」(O'DONNEL)收容所ニ於テ參クノ
人々ハ一九四二年ノ一年間トイフモノハ家屋無シテ
生活セネバナラナカツタ。

家ル時ハ二十三名ノ將校ハ間口十二呎奥行二〇呎ノ
一室ノ九六小屋方正リ宛テラレタ。飲料水ハ恒メテ
少ク一飲ミスルニ六時起カラ十時起列ヲナシ立ツテ
居ル必要ガアツタ。將校達ハ收容所ニ於ケル三十五
日トイフモノハ入浴無シテ其ノ様ニ過レテ後、彼等
ノ最初ノ入浴ニ各一人毎ニ唯ノーガロンノ水ヲ貰ツ
タ。該事場設備ハ若干ノ大鍋ト豆豆ガロンスリノ一
ドラム一樽一個デアツタ。

キヤモーツ(CAMOTES)ハ六個テ木片ト一縁ニ涅ネ
テ調理サレ各八ハ配給トシテ一サジ宛具サレタ。
一九四二年十月ノ末約九七〇名ノ俘虜方馬尼羅(MA
HILA)埠區カラ「グバオ」(DAVAO)流刑地ヘ、該
ル場所トシテ一八ニ付臨ノニ〇時ヲ設ケタ營造始テ
移造サレタ。船内ノ狀態ヘニ右ノ死を方出タ程惡ク
該處ノ爲俘虜ノ約五〇パーセントハアバオ、ラサン

9

グ」 (DAVAO LASANG) ノ水際カラ流刑地ヘノ行進途
上ニ於ケル躊躇ニ倒レタ。

比島ニ於ケル米國民間人抑留用ニ日本當局ニヨリ使
用サレタ場所ハ抑留サレル人數ニ對シ不適切テアッ
タ。

「バギオ」 (BAGUIO) ノ「フレント」 (BRENTE)
學校ニ於テ二〇名乃至三〇名ノ民間人ハ一人用ノツ
モリテアッタ一室ニ寢室トシテ觀リ宛テラレタ。

罪狀之十七

米國人ハ軍事行動ニ參加シタ爲ニ死刑並ニ投獄ノ臺
目ヲ見タ。「ジュネーヴア」 (GENEVA) 傳約ニ因ル
最大限度ノ罰則ハ三〇日間ノ拘引テアル處ノ逃亡
ニ對シ死刑並ニ長期投獄方針セラレタ。米國政府並
ニ其ノ權益保護國ヲモ是等ノ事件又ハ米國人ガ不法
ナ處罰ニ及セシメラレタ場合ノ數多ノ其ノ他の罪狀
ニ關シテモ該條約ニヨリ定メラレタ方法ニ依リ報告
ニ該シタ事ハ無カツタ。明確ナル例ハ次ノ罪狀ニ於
テ引例サレテラル。

罪狀之十八

一九四二年四月「バターン」 (BATAAN) ヨリ「サ

10/10 Doc

ン フエル ナンド」 (SAN FERNANDO) ニ向ケ
行進セシメラレタ俘虜ハ日本衛備兵ニヨリ慘忍ニ取
扱サレタ。衛備兵ハ水ヲ得様トシタ俘虜ヲ棍棒テ打
ツタシ、アル俘虜ハ或ル日本陸軍ノ貨物自動車ニ位
リ打チ倒サレタ仲間ヲ助ケントシテ棍棒テ頭ヲ殴ラ
レタ。踏傍ノ一箇ノ鎧體ヲ落シテ俘虜ノ食糧ニ乞フ
タ) 或ル大佐ハ一日本將校ニヨリ頭ノ横ヲ其ノ槍詰
テ殴ラレタ。真ノ大佐ノ頭ハ切レテ口方開イタ。草
ヲ持ツタ同情ノ有ル比島人ヲ見ツケタ或ル大佐ハ歩
ク聲ノ出來ナイ人々ヲ逼バウトシタ理由テ馬鹿ア屋
ラレタ。在「ルバオ」 (LUBAO) ノ一比島人ハ田縫
刺シニナツテ腰斬ヲ割リ出サレ、鐵條燭燭ノ上ニ吊
リ下ゲラレタ。一米国人中佐ハ、彼ガ小川ノ水ヲ一
飲ミシャウトシテ列ヲ飢シタ理由テ、日本人ニ殺サ
レタ。日本ノ歩哨ハ一九四二年五月末、第二収容所
ニ向ケ「キヤバナトウアン」 (CABANATUAN) 一停車
場カラノ行進途上疲レ果テタ俘虜ニ行進ヲ續行セシ
ムル爲銃底ト銃劍ヲ無差別ニ亂用シタ。

「キヤバナトウアン」 (CABANATUAN) ニ於テ「ロ
イド、ビッグス」 (LLOYD BIGGS) 少佐並ニ「ハ
ワード、ブレイティング」 (HOWARD BREITUNG)
少佐及ビ「アル・ティ・ギルバード」 (R. D. GILBERT)

11.

10/10 Doc

中尉ハ一九四二年九月中過亡ヲ試ミテ區ト足ヲヒド
ク殴ラレ、更ニ收容所ヨリ引振り出サレ柱ニ縛ビツ
ケラレ、裸ニサレ、二日間縛ビツケラレタママテア
ツタ。彼等ノ両手ハ背ノ後ニ廻サレ柱ニ縛バレタマ
マテ、彼等ハ坐ル事スラ出不ナカツタ。通行スル比
島人ハ棍棒ヲ彼等ノ頭ヲ殴ル事ヲ強要セラレタ。食
事モ水モ以ヘラレナカツタ。二日間ノ禁固ノ後彼等
ハ何處カヘツレ去ラレタ。日本警備兵ノ隊伍セシ處
ニ因レバ彼等ハ殺サレ彼等ノ一人ハ首ヲ研リ殺サレ
タト。真ノ犯ノ米国人モ同様拷問サレ、一九四二年
六月又ハ七月「キヤバトワン」(CABANATUAN)ニ
於テ該剣ニカケラレズニ彼等ガ收容所ニ食糧ヲ持込
ム様ニ勢力シタ理由テ彼等ニ處セラレタ。樹柱ニ縛
ビ付ケラレニ二日間ノ後彼等ハ銃撃サレタ。

「キヤバトワン」(CABANATUAN)ニ於テ一九四二
年夏季中ニ、次ノ如キ虐行ガ勃發シタ。アル日本ノ
歩哨ハ一人ノ下士卒ヲ「シヤベル」ヲ以テ背並ニ區
ラ虐恐ナ程ニ殴打シ病院ニ彼ヲ送り込み事ヲ要スル
ニ至ツタ。犯ノ米国人ニハ彼ノ隣ニアッタ一日本人
ノ投げタ石ノ爲ニ数ヶ月間ビツコニテツタ。或ル日
本ノ歩哨ハ「ゴルフ」「クラブ」ノ類ヲ米人辱撻ヲ

12.

Doc 10 M

體ハニ用ヒタ。而シテ二八ノ米国人ハ尼長人カラ食
體ヲ借テ居ハ現モラ御ヘラレテ讀ト言ヘズ体ト言ハ
ズ、憐ミモナク殴打サレタ。アル結果ハ系屬居ノ様
テ、日本人ノ通譯ニ耳ノ後部ヲ打タレタ。其ノ同ジ
居間ハ毒ビ「ダバオ」(DAVAO)ノ流刑地ニ於テ、
殴打サレ而シテ今ハ其ノ端最左端之不體ニ遇ッテ居
ル。逃亡ヲ試ミタ兵士ハ殴打サレ且鐵錐ニテ刺殺サ
レ重勞働ニ從事サセラレタ。

「ダバオ」流刑地ニ於テ、一九四三年二月一日頃
「マクファイ」(MC FEE)一監官ハ、毒ノ反對側カラ
「危ノ端」ニヨツテ彼ニ向ケテ投ゲラレタ水ノ一升八
ツタ水筒ヲ受取ツタ矣、日本ノ憲兵ニヨリ警戒サ
レ説サレタ。日本當局ハ此ノ警戒ヲ逃亡ヲ防止ス可
キ努力トシテ説明ヲ試ミタ。然ルニ憲兵ハ體同ニ
亘リ警戒シ加フルニ水筒ヲ投ゲタ管門ニ向ケ毒ノ向
フ偏「バラツク」ニ對應シタ。ソレト同ジ時間
ニ同ジ場所テ歐ル作業小分隊カラ歸ツテ不タ一毫様
方病院ニ居ル人々ニ若干ノ苦難ヲ持ツテ來ヨウトシ
タ。此ノ理由テ、彼ハ雖ニ二十四時間経ラレタ是句
ヒドク殴打サレタ。「バギオ」(BAGUIO)ニ於ケル
海陸空軍總院ニ於テ十六歳ノ一少年ハ抑壓サレテル

13

Doc 10 M

少女ニ監シカケタ理由テ警備兵ニ取リ倒セレタ。
其ル抑壓犯人ハ一各ノ日本將校方近ツイタ時筒子
カラ匿グ立テ上ラナカツタ理由テ撃テ打タレタ。
「アール、グレイ」(R. GRAY) 氏ハ警察當局ニ
ヨリ殴打サレ水攻メニアツタ後「バギオ」(BAGUIO)
ニ於テ一九四二年三月十四日死亡シタ。
「サント・トマス」(SANTO TOMAS)ニ於
テ「クロツグシュタート」(KROGSTADT) 氏ハ
彼方逃亡ヲ試ミタ處ア密署ニ倒セラレ、宣ノ監獄
ニ於テ死亡シタ

ハル。

14.

Doc 10-1

書類番号一。
證明書

余本署ハ余が日本外務省文書課長トシテ日本政府上公的
關係アルコト並ニ該官吏トシテ余ハ一九四五年五月五日附スノ公
使ヨリ東洋外務大臣宛文書輸保管ニシ居コト並ニノ書
輸ハ國際檢察資料類一。ハトシテ檢認セタルアメリカ政府
文書、告訴本項ヨリ六十頁ニ至ルテア引用轉載セル
ノニテア引用文書輸、十三頁ヨリ始マニ三頁ニ終ルモ
ナコトヲ茲ニ證明ス。

西元年ノ昭和二十一年五月五日

日本東京三十六番名

氏名 林馨/署名 印
公的資格

證人 佐藤丁/署名

公文手三刻ハ證明

余ジョン・A・カーティス/John A. Curtis/ハ余が聯合國最高指
揮官總司令設立處所モナコト並ニ上記、證明書ハ余が
公務上日本政府上記署名官吏ヨリ手シタルモナコトヲ茲ニ
證明ス

西元年五月五日

東京三十六

氏名 John A. Curtis/署名

公的資格 國際檢察部調查員

證人 Naomi Kaler/署名

DOCUMENT 10-N

Ex. #1480

R7/J/29/10.

PLAIN

June 21, 1944

ALLEGATION,

BERN.

2115, twenty-first

AMERICAN INTERESTS - JAPAN

Request the Swiss Government to express to Gorge the thanks of the United States Government for having pointed out to the Japanese Government that Japan's adversaries naturally conclude from its persistent refusal to permit Swiss representatives to visit camps in Japanese-occupied territory that conditions prevailing in the unvisited camps are not as they should be.

The Government of the United States has noted with interest Shigemitsu's statement that he is endeavoring to bring about an improvement in the conditions under which American nationals are held in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories, and that the question of permitting visits to camps in occupied territories is being given consideration. Note has also been taken of Shigemitsu's characterization of the release of reports of the neglect and cruel treatment of Americans in Japanese custody as an atrocity campaign intended to discredit Japan.

The Government of the United States emphasizes, and desires Gorge so to inform the Japanese Government, that the published reports to which Shigemitsu objects are accounts of the sufferings of American nationals in camps in Japanese-occupied territories that came into the hands of American Government agencies from reliable sources. To end the publication of such accounts Japan has only to remove the conditions giving rise to such accounts and permit Swiss representatives so to inform the United States Government.

Serial 779
Pages 244-247

DOCUMENT 10-N

2- 2115, twenty-first, to Bern.

The Government of the United States is obliged to inform its citizens of the condition of its nationals in enemy custody. The continued refusals of the Japanese Government to permit visits by representatives of the Protecting Power to camps in Japanese-occupied territories leads naturally to the conclusion that conditions in these areas continue to remain unsatisfactory and such as to make Japan ashamed to have them observed by neutrals.

In giving reality to its numerous professions of its intent to apply humanitarian considerations in its treatment of prisoners of war and civilian internees and in making the improvements promised by Shigomitsu, the Japanese Government has at its command the most effective method of removing the causes of unfavorable reports and thereby preventing the future publication of such reports. When the Japanese Government accords to American nationals the humanitarian treatment it has promised and when it permits representatives of the Swiss Government to visit all places where American nationals are held and to verify and confirm that their treatment is in accordance with the promises of the Japanese Government, the United States Government will be in a position to reassure the relatives and friends of American nationals held by Japan with regard to their condition and treatment.

The United States Government continues to hope that the Japanese Government will be persuaded without further delay to enable the Swiss representatives to visit all detained nationals of the United States wherever detained. There would seem to be no reason why the Japanese Government should not permit such visits without prejudice to the juridical position taken by Japan on the question of representation of enemy interests. See Department's 2050, June 14.

HULL

Serial #79
Pages 244-247

Ex 1480

Doc 108

平文一九四四年六月二十一日

在ペルノ米國公使館宛二一五第二一

在日米國權益

合衆国政府ハ例レノ場所ニ御着サレ后ルモ凡テノ合衆國
國籍保有訓言者ラ「スウイス」代表者ガ訪問スル事ヲ
此上過濾ナク由能ナラシム様日本政府ヲ説得スル事
ヲ願イテ茲ム。

敵國權益主張ノ問題ニ就イテ日本ニ依リテ取ラレテ
ル法的地位ヲ豈スル事ナク斯ノ如キ訪問ヲ何故日本政
府方許サヌカト云フ理由ハナイ事ニ憑ハル。

CO 361
RETURN TO ROOM 361

DOCUMENT 10-P

Ex # 1481

PLAIN

SEPT. 11, 1944

AMLEGATION,

BERN.

US URGENT

3133

AMERICAN INTERESTS - PHILIPPINES.

Request Swiss Government to communicate following message to
George to be delivered textually to the Japanese Government:

The Government of the United States has received from
reliable sources that certain American civilian internees in the
Philippine Islands have been removed from the Los Banos Camp to
Fort McKinley where a major ammunition dump for central Luzon
is maintained.

As Article 9 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention
provides that no prisoner may, at any time, be sent into a region
where he might be exposed to the fire of the combat zone, nor
used to give protection from bombardment to certain points or
certain regions by his presence, the action taken by the Japanese
authorities constitutes a flagrant violation of the obligation
undertaken by it to apply to civilian internees in so far as
they are adaptable, the provisions of the Geneva Convention and of
its commitment at all times to accord protection and humane treat-
ment to the American nationals in its custody. The United States
Government expects that the Japanese Government will at once remove
the American nationals at Fort McKinley to a region far enough from
military installations for them to be out of danger, and that the
Japanese Government will exercise every care to forestall a repetition
of the violation of the laws of war in exposing civilian internees or
prisoners of war to bombardment by housing them in areas in the
vicinity of military objectives.

HULL

Serial #66
Pages 261-265

5. 2. 9

平信

一九四四年九月十一日附
在ベルンノスノノ米國公使館宛（米國至急報）

三一三三一在比島米國權益

P
10
Doc

スウェーデン政府ニ對シ、次ノ件ニ關シ、本文通り「ゴ
リジ」ヲ通ジ日本政府ニ通達サルル様要請相成度。
米國政府ハ信スベキ筋ヨリ在比島米國民間人被抑留
者ガ「ロスバノス」收容所カラ「中央ルソン」ニ對
スルニ六彈藥集積所トシテ維持サレテ居ル「フォ
ト・マッキンレー」ニ移サレタトノ報告ヲ接受シタ。
「ジユネバ」停戦取扱協定第九條ニ書キ「俘虜ハ佛
也行」場合ト雖モ、戰闘地帶ノ銃火ニ晒サルル場所ニ
送ラル事ナク且又俘虜ノ居ル事ニ因リ或地點又ハ
或地域ヘノ爆撃ヲ運ク可ク利用セデル事」日本當局
ニヨリ深ラレタル行動ハ「ジユネバ」協定條項ノ運
用サレ得ル限り民間人被抑留者ヘモ適用シ且、其ノ
條項ノ行使ガ凡ニル場合ニ於テソノ抑留下ノ米國國
籍保有者ヘノ保護並ビニ人道的取扱ヒニ致ス可クナ
サル可キ義務ノ公然タル茲ダシイ協定違反ガアル。
米國政府ハ日本政府方宣テニ在「フォトト・マッキン
レー」ニ於ケル米國籍保有者ヲ、彼等ノ爲ニ危険
外ニ在ル可ク軍事施設カラ充分遠ザカレル地帶ニ移
ス事、並ビニ日本政府方民間人被抑留者又ハ戰爭俘

Doc. 10 P

勝ヲ軍事目的物ノ至近地帶ニ彼等ヲ居住セシメル事
ニヨリ爆撃ニ圖ス事ニ於テ戰爭法違反ヲ繰り返ササ
ル様可及的遠方ニ改善サレシ事ヲ期待スル。

ハル

2.

PLAIN

AMLEGATION,

BERN.

1022, TENTH

AMERICAN INTERESTS - JAPAN

Request Swiss Government to communicate the following textually to the Japanese Government:

QUOTE American prisoners of war who survived the sinking on September 7, 1944, of a Japanese freighter on which they were being transported off the coast of Mindanao, Philippine Islands, have made comprehensive reports to the United States Government of the conditions under which American prisoners were held in the Philippines. These reports further corroborate the reports made earlier that the treatment accorded to prisoners of war in the Philippines has been consistently cruel and inhumane.

In the present instance, the United States Government protests vigorously with regard to the conditions of captivity under which 650 prisoners were held at the Lasang Air Field and the abuses to which they were systematically subjected. The United States Government charges that the Japanese authorities have violated the Japanese Government's commitment to apply to prisoners of war the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention, and to observe the basic principles of the Hague Convention:

(1) 650 American prisoners of war were compelled to work on the Lasang Air Field, a known military installation.

(2) Officer prisoners were forced to perform labor and non-commissioned officers were compelled to perform labor other than of a supervisory nature.

(3) Officer prisoners were forced to perform menial and degrading tasks. In an effort to humiliate them they were forced to wash the clothes of the enlisted men.

(4) Corporal punishment of utmost severity was inflicted upon the slightest provocation. Upon one occasion Lieutenant Hosica forced prisoners to kneel for a long period with their

shinbones on the sharp edge of railroad tracks in such a position that most of the weight of their bodies was carried by their shinbones. Afterwards, the men were compelled to run bare-footed on sharp coral gravel for several kilometers. On other occasions, individual prisoners returned to camp covered with blood as a result of having been beaten and kicked by Lieutenant Hosimoto.

(5) The prisoners were forced to subsist on starvation rations. Food furnished to the prisoners was neither equal in quantity or quality to that given Japanese soldiers. Half the vegetable issue was usually delivered spoiled and unfit for human consumption. Meat and fish were rarely furnished. At times a carabao was butchered, but only the head and ribs were supplied to the 650 prisoners, the meat being retained by the 200 Japanese guards.

(6) The latrines provided for the prisoners of war defied all established rules of sanitation. As the original placement of the latrines behind the prisoners' barracks proved offensive to the Japanese officers, the latrines were moved to a position close to and between the prisoners' barracks where they polluted the wells from which the prisoners' drinking water was drawn.

(7) Prisoners were deprived of their shoes. On March 2, 1944, new shoes were issued to the prisoners from Red Cross supplies furnished by this Government. On or about April 8, 1944, the Japanese authorities compelled the prisoners to surrender their shoes and did not return them until August 20, 1944. Although the men repeatedly requested that their shoes be returned or that at least sandals be issued, their requests were ignored with the result that their feet became severely lacerated from the sharp coral on which they were forced to work.

The abusive, cruel, and inhumane treatment which has characterized the administration of prisoner of war camps in the Philippines is affirmed unanimously by prisoners who have escaped from those camps.

The United States Government demands that, in fulfillment of the obligations assumed by the Japanese Government with regard to Americans taken prisoner of war by Japan, that Government take steps effectively to prevent the continuation in all Japanese prisoner of war camps of the inhumane practices that have disgraced Japan in its administration of prisoner of war camps in the Philippines. UNQUOTE

GREW
Acting

一九四五年三月十日

在ベルン (BERN) 米國公使館宛

一〇三二六第一〇

在 日 米 國 機 会

スイス (SWISS) 政府ニ對シ日本政府宛本文ノ通
リ次ノ件ニ關シ通達ス可ク要請相成度

引用、比島ミンダナオ (MINDANAO) 海岸沖ニ於テ日
本貨物船ニヨリ輸送途上、該船沈没ヨリ生存セル米
國俘虜ヘ合衆國政府ニ對シ俘虜ガ比島ニ於テ收容サ
レタ狀況ニ就イテ厖大ナル報告ヲ寄セ來ツタ。該報
告ヘ更ニ比島ニ於ケル俘虜ニ與ヘラレタ取扱ヒガ終
始慘忍ニシテ非人道的テアツシ事ニ關スル過去ノ報
告ニ對スル確證テアル。

現在ノ例ニ於テ、合衆國政府ヘ、ラサング (LASANG)
飛行場ニ收容サレタ六五〇名ノ俘虜ノ監禁狀態竝ニ
俘虜ガ組織的ニ晒サレタ虐待ニ對シ強力ニ抗議スル
合衆國ヘ日本當局ガ戰爭誘惑ニ關スル「ジエネバ」
(GENEVA) 取決條項ヲ適用ス可キ事竝ニ「ヘイグ」
(HAGUE) 取決ノ基本原則ヲ履行ス可キ日本政府ノ
テシタ公約ヲ侵犯シタ事ニ對シ抗議スル。

- (1) 六五〇名ノ俘虜ヘ「ラサング」 (LASANG) 飛行場
即チ衆知ノ軍事施設ニ於テ勞働ス可ク強制サレ名
- (2) 俘虜將校ヘ勞働ヲ強要サレ且下士官ヘ監督的性質
以外ノ勞働ニ從事スル事ヲ強要サレタ。

(3) 俘虜將校へ下賤テ低級テ仕事ヲ強制サレタ。彼等ヲ恥シメンガ爲ニ兵卒ノ衣類ヲ洗濯ス可ク強要サレタ。

(4) 最も厳シイ体刑が極く輕イ債因ニ對シテスラ加ヘラレタ。或ル場合ニ於テヘ、「ホシカ」(HOSHKA)中尉ヘ俘虜ヲミテ長時間膝ヲ折ツテ彼等ノ脛骨ニ彼等ノ身体ノ重ミノ大部分ガカカル様ナ位置ニ於テ鐵道軌道ノ銳イ縁ノ上ニ居ル事ヲ強制シタ。其ノ後其等ノ人々ヘ數杆ノ間尖ツタ珊瑚砂利ノ上ヲ裸足テ走ル事ヲ強制サレタ。其ノ他ノ場合ニ於テ個々ノ俘虜ヘ星本(HOSHIMO)中尉ニ殴打サレ且殴打ラレテ其ノ結果血ニ塗レテ歸ツテ來タ。

(5) 倉庫へ飢餓的給與ニ依リ生存ス可ク餘儀アクサレタ。俘虜ニ與ヘラレタ給與ヘ日本兵ニ與ヘラレタ給與ニ較ベテ其ノ量ニ於テ、質ニ於テ等シク無カツタ。野菜給與ノ半分へ常ニ腐ツテ居リ、人間ノ消費物トシテ不適當テアツタ。肉類竝ニ魚類ヘ殆ド供給サレテカツタ。

時々比島産ノ水牛ガ屠殺サレタガ嗤、頭部ト肋骨
ダケガ六五〇名ノ俘虜ニ給與サレ、肉ヘ二百名ノ
日本人ノ警備兵ニヨリ保留サレタ。

(6) 俘虜ノ爲設ケラレタ便所ヘ凡テノ衛生規則ヲ無視シタモノテアツタ。俘虜收容家屋ノ背後ニ在ツタ便所ノ元來ノ位置ガ日本將校ノ氣ニ入ラズ俘虜家

(7) 俘虜ハ靴ヲ奪ヘレタ。一九四四年三月二日新調ノ
靴ガ本政府ニヨリ供與サレ赤十字社ヲ通ジ俘虜ニ
供與サレタ。一九四四年四月八日又ヘ其ノ頃日本

當局ヘ俘虜ニ對シ彼等ノ靴ヲ譲渡スル様強制シタ
而シテ一九四四年八月二十日マテ返還サレナカツ
タ。人々ヘ再三再四彼等ノ靴ガ返還サレル事又ヘ
少クトモ「サンダル」ノ供與ヲ願ツタガ彼等ノ要
求ヘ無視サレ、ソノ結果彼等ノ足ヘ尖ツタ珊瑚デ
裂ケタ。

苛酷慘忍ナ而モ非人道的取扱ヒ、ソレガ比島ニ於ケ
ル俘虜收容所管理ノ性格ヲ特徵ズケタモノテ是等ノ
收容所カラ逃亡シタ俘虜ヘ一様ニ謹言ヲ與ヘテ居ル
合衆國政府ヘ日本ニヨリ俘虜トサレタ米國人ニ關シ
日本政府ノ引キ受ク可キ義務履行ニ於テ日本政府ガ
比島ニ於ケル俘虜管理ニ於テ日本ノ面目ヲ恥シメル
様ナ非人道的行爲ヲ凡テノ日本ノ俘虜收容所ニ於テ
持続スル事ヲ有効適切ニ防止ス可キ手段ヲ取ル事ヲ
要求スル。

DOCUMENT 10-T

PLAIN

April 6, 1945

ALLEGATION,

BERN.

1371, Sixth

AMERICAN INTERESTS - PHILIPPINES.

Request Swiss Government to communicate the following message to Gorgo to be delivered textually to the Japanese Government:

QUOTE The United States Government has received evidence of the murder by the Japanese authorities of four American citizens, Carroll Calkins Grinnell, Alfred Francis Duggleby, Ernest Emil Johnson, and Clifford Lawrence Larsen, civilian internees in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, Manila. Mr. Grinnell was the spokesman of the Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

These four American nationals were arrested and imprisoned within the Santo Tomas Internment Camp by the Japanese Military Police on December 23, 1944. No information was ever given to the camp authorities with respect to the charges for which these men were held. Mr. Johnson was removed from the camp on or about December 24, 1944. Messrs. Grinnell, Duggleby and Larsen were removed from the camp on January 5, 1945. On December 31, 1944, Mr. Johnson was seen at the Military Police Station at the corner of Corbatante and A. Mabini Streets. The other three men were never again seen alive. Their bodies together with ten unidentified corpses were found buried in a field near the headquarters of the Japanese Military Police. The fourteen bodies were wired together in groups of a few each. A medical examination of the bodies determined that death had occurred on or about January 15, 1945.

In view of the fact that the Japanese Government undertook to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to civilian internees in so far as those provisions are adaptable, the murder of these American citizens constitutes a flagrant violation of

Serial #111,
Pages 333-334.

#1371

the obligations undertaken by the Japanese Government.

The United States Government demands that the unwarranted and despotic action of the Japanese authorities concerned be immediately investigated, that those who ordered and committed the acts herein reported shall be brought to full account for their crimes, and that the findings of the investigation and the date of the punishments shall be sent to this Government. The United States Government further demands that the Japanese Government shall take all steps necessary to prevent in any territory under Japanese control a repetition of such barbarous and arbitrary deeds which are in utter disregard of the Japanese Government's commitment to apply the humanitarian standards of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention to interned American nationals in its custody.

ACHESON, ACTING

一九四五年四月六日付

在ペルノ米國公使館宛一三七一第六

在比島 | | 米國權益

Ex 1483
Doc 10

スイス政府ニ對シ次ノ「メッセージ」ヲ「^{ヨリ}」
ニ送リ本文ノ通り、日本政府宛送達相成様要求サレ
度

合衆國政府ハ四名ノ米國市民即チ、^{ヤロ} CARROLL ALLEN
GRINNELL、^{ミル} ALFRED RANGERS、^ス DA
DAUGLASS、^{ミル} EMMETT JOHNSON、^{並ビニ}
LEONARD LAWRENCE BARRETT、^{マス} ナルマニ
ラ、^ト ANTHONY TOMAS 抑留者收容所ニ於ケル民間
人被抑留者が日本當局ニヨリ縦書サレタ證據ヲ受理
シタ。グリンネル氏ハ、サント・トマス抑留者
收容所ニ於ケル代表者テアツタ。

此等四名ノ米國籍保有者ハ一九四四年十二月二十三
日、日本憲兵ニヨリ逮捕サレ、サント・トマス抑
留者收容所ニ監禁サレテ居タ。

此等ノ人々ノ收容サレタ罪科ニ關シテハ收容所當局
ニ對シ何等ノ報告ヲモ會テ與ヘラレ無カツタ。

ジョシスン氏ハ一九四四年十二月廿四日又ハ其ノ頃
收容所ヨリ捲サレタ。グリンネル、ダグルス、及
ビラスンノ三名ハ一九四五年一月五日收容所ヨリ
移サレタ。一九四四年十二月三十一日 ^{ヨリ} ^{アバット} CORBABY

タント」街ト「エイ・^{MABUHE}エイ」街ノ角ニ有ル憲兵
隊監所ニジョンソン氏ハ見受ケラレタ。其ノ他ノ三
名ハ決シテ存ビ生存者トシテハ見受ケラレナカツタ。
彼等ノ屍体ハ十名ノ認知不能ノ屍体ト共ニ日本憲兵
隊司令部ノ近クノ或ル駅原ニ埋葬サレテ居ル事ガ判
ツタ。十四名ノ屍体ハ數名毎ニ組テ作り、一棺ニ納
ツテアツタ。屍体ノ醫學的檢視ノ結果其死ハ一九四
五年一月十五日又ハ其ノ頃起ツタコトヲ決定シタ。
日本政府ガ此等ノ條項ヲ適用サレ得ル限り民間抑留
者ニ對シ、「ジユネイバー」管轄ニ屬スハ取り決メ條
項ヲ適用ス可コトヲ約束シタ云フ事實ニ鑑ミ、此
等米國市民ノ殺害ハ日本政府ニヨリ約束セラレタル
義務ノ兇惡ナル違犯ヲ構成スル。合衆國政府ハ關係
日本當局ノ正當ニ認メラレザル、暴虐ナル行爲ニ對シ
直ナニ調査サレ茲許報告サレタ詮行爲ヲナス可ク命
ジタ者並ビニ犯シタ人々方彼等ノ犯罪ニ對シ十分處
罰サレル事、調査發見事項並ビニ處罰サレタ日ニ就
イテ本政府宛送達サレシ事ヲ要求スル。

合衆國政府ハ更ニ日本政府ガ日本占領ノ如何ナル地
域ニ於イテモ日本當局ノ管理ノ下ニ有ル抑留サレタ
米國籍保有者ニ對シ管轄ニ屬スル「ジユネイバー」取
リ決メノ人道的基準ヲ適用スルト云フ日本政府ノ公
約ヲ全然無視ノ斯ノ如キ貪黽ノ勝手氣儘ナ行爲ヲ繆

Dec 10 T

3

返ス事ヲ防止スル凡テノ必要ナル手段ヲ取ル可キ事
ヲ要求スル。

ア テ ス ナ (代理)

DOCUMENT 10-U

Ex. # 1484

PLAIN

May 19, 1945

ALLEGATION,

BERN

1857, Nineteenth

AMERICAN INTERESTS - JAPAN

Please request Swiss Legation to transmit following textually to Japanese Government:

QUOTE The United States Government charges the Japanese Government with the wanton murder of George J. Louis at the Los Banos Internment Camp, Philippine Islands, on January 28, 1945.

Mr. Louis, having left the camp to purchase food was shot, but not (repeat not) fatally, at 6:55 a.m. on January 28 as he was returning to camp. An appeal by internees to remove Mr. Louis to the Camp Hospital was denied by the Japanese authorities. At 7:10 a.m., three internees were summoned to the office of Major Iwanska, the Camp Commandant, and informed by him that Mr. Louis' execution must be completed, since he had ordered that the guards shoot SUBQUOTE until they kill END SUBQUOTE any person violating the camp boundaries.

A Committee of internees interceded with the Camp Commandant to stay the execution of Mr. Louis but the Commandant was adamant. Mr. Louis, still alive, was carried by guards on an improvised stretcher to a clump of bamboo outside the camp grounds and shot through the head.

The United States Government most vigorously protests the arbitrary action of Major Iwanska in carrying out the execution of Mr. Louis as being in direct violation of Articles 47, 50, 51, 52 and 60 through 67 of the Geneva Prisoners of War Convention and a repudiation of the humanitarian standards which the Japanese Government has professed it is maintaining in its treatment of American nationals in its custody.

Serial #117
Pages 347-348

DOCUMENT 10-U

-2 #1857, May 19, 1945, Born.

In the early dawn it might be conceivable that the guard could not discern that Mr. Louis was returning to the camp and that the guard fired the first shot believing he was preventing a possible escape. There is no justification, however, for the summary and cold-blooded execution of Mr. Louis an hour and a half later.

The United States Government demands that Major Iwanska be brought to full account for this crime and expects that the Japanese Government will notify it of the punishment inflicted upon him. UNQUOTE

GREW
(acting)

Serial #117
Pages 347-348

平文、一九四五年五月十九日附

在ペルル米國公使館宛（一八五七、第十九號）

在日本米國權全

スウェイズ政府ニ鑄シ次ノ件日本政府宛本文通り轉送相成ル可ク、要請相成候。

米國政府ハ日本政府ニ鑄シ、一九四五年一月廿八日比島「ロス、バノス」抑留者收容所ニ於ケル「ジヨーリ、ゼイ、ルイス」氏ノ不法囚禁ノ罪ヲ讐スル

ルイス氏ハ食糧ヲ貰フ爲、收容所ヲ出カケ歸所セントシタ一月廿八日午前六時二十五分銃撃サレバガ生命ニハ別條ハ無カツタ事ヲ繰リ返ス

收容所病院ヘ「ルイス」氏ヲ移ス可ク抑留者ニヨル請願ハ日本當局ニヨリ拒絶サレタ。午前七時十分、三名ノ抑留者ハ收容所司令「イワンスカ」（H. I. WANSKA）少佐ニヨリ招集ヲ命ぜラレ、少佐ヨリ收容所區域ヲ侵シタル者ハ何人モ「彼等ガ死ニ至ル迄」銃撃サレル可キ事ヲ監督兵ニ命ジテアルカラ、ルイス氏ノ刑ノ執行ハ完遂サレバケレバナラヌト少佐ヨリ知ラサレタ。抑留者委員ハ「ルイス」氏ノ刑ノ執行ヲ中止スル様收容所司令ニ執成シカ司令ハ頑トシテ應ジナカツタ。尙生キテ居バ一ル

Doc 104

イス」氏ハ收容所庭外ニアル竹籠ヘ急造ノ擔架デ
醫備兵ニヨリ運ビ出サレ、頭部ヲ擊貫カレタ。米
國政府ハ「ルイス」氏ノ刑ノ執行ニ關シ、「シユ
不バ」俘虜取扱協定ノ第四七、五〇、五一、五二、
並ビニ六〇ヨリ六七條ニ至ル直接違反ニアリ又日
本政府ガ其ノ管轄下ニ有ル米國籍保有者ノ取扱ヒ
ニ於テ維持シツツアルト/公言シテ居ル人道的規準
ノ不履行ヲ生ゼシメタ、^ノイワニスカ」(IWANSKA)
KA一少佐ノ勝手氣盛ナ行爲ニ對シ最モ強硬ニ抗
議スル。

早曉ニ於テ「ルイス」氏ガ收容所ニ歸所シツツ有
ツタ事ヲ醫備兵ガ分別出來無カツタ事並ビニ醫備
兵ガ「ルイス」氏ガ逃亡ノ恐レアルヲ防止スルダ
メ第一擊ヲ放ツタ事ハ想像ニ難ク無イガ、即決的
ナ並ビニ冷酷ナル一時間半後ノ「ルイス」氏ヘノ
刑ノ執行ニ關シテハ何等正當化ス可キ者ナシ。
米國政府ハ「イワニスカ」(IWANSKA)一少佐ノ
該犯罪ニ關シ、詳細ナル聲明ヲモダラス事ヲ要求
スルト共ニ、日本政府ガ、少佐ニ科セラルル罰ニ
關シ、本政府ニ通告スル事ヲ期待スル。

(引用閉ズ)

/ GREW /
グルー(代理)

DOCUMENT 10-V

52-1485

PLAIN

May 19, 1945

AMLEGATION,

BERN.

1856

AMERICAN INTERESTS - JAPAN

Please request Swiss to transmit verbatim to Japanese Government following message:

QUOTE: The brutal massacre on December 14, 1944 of one hundred and fifty American prisoners of war at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, Philippine Islands, by the personnel of the Ogawa Tai Construction Corps has profoundly shocked the Government and the people of the United States.

At noon of that day the prisoners who had been detailed to work on a nearby airfield were recalled to camp. Following upon a series of air raid alarms the Japanese guards forced the prisoners into air raid shelters within the camp compound. The shelters were tunnels some seventy-five feet long with openings at each end. About two o'clock in the afternoon fifty to sixty Japanese guards armed with rifles and machine guns and carrying buckets of gasoline and lighted torches, approached the shelters. They emptied the gasoline into the openings of the tunnels and hurled the blazing torches after it. Violent explosions followed. The victims, enveloped in flames and screaming in agony, swarmed from the shelters only to be mowed down by machine guns or attacked with bayonets. Four officers who had sought shelter elsewhere suffered a similar fate. One of them, emerging in flames from his retreat, approached a Japanese officer and pled that the carnage be stopped. He was ruthlessly shot down. In order to insure that

Serial #118
Pages 349-351

- 2 -

no living prisoners remained in the shelters, the guards fired the tunnels with dynamite charges.

About forty prisoners succeeded in escaping from the compound by throwing themselves over a fifty-feet cliff onto the beach below. Landing barges patrolling the bay and sentries on the shore fired upon them. Many moaning in agony, were buried alive by their captors. One, who had reached the water and struck out to sea, was recaptured and brought back to land where Japanese soldiers, prodding him with bayonets, forced him to walk along the beach. A Japanese guard poured gasoline upon the prisoners foot and set fire to it. Ignoring his entreaties that he be shot the Japanese soldiers deliberately set fire to his other foot and to both his hands. They mocked and derided him in his suffering and then bayoneted him until he collapsed. Thereupon they poured gasoline over his body and watched the flames devour it.

Such barbaric behaviour on the part of the Japanese armed forces is an offense to all civilized people. The Japanese Government cannot escape responsibility for this crime. The United States Government demands that appropriate punishment be inflicted on all those who directed or participated in it. It expects to receive from the Japanese Government notification that such punishment has been inflicted. The United States Government further demands that the Japanese Government take such action as may be necessary to forestall the repetition of offenses of so heinous a nature and assure the United States Government that such outrages will not again be inflicted upon American prisoners of war in Japanese custody.

GREW
(Acting)

Serial #118
Pages 349-351

文一九四五年五月十九日

在ペルソ米國公使館宛一八五六

在日本、米國當益

Ex/1485
Doc/10/V

「スワイズ」ニ對シ、日本政府宛次ノ「メツセ」
ジヲ言葉通り轉送スル様御要請相成度。

（引用）

一九四四年十二月十四日「比島、パラワン、ブエ
ルト、プリンセサ」ニ於ケル一五〇名、米人俘虜
ノ小川工作隊人員ニヨル慘忍ナル虐殺ヘ政府並ビ
ニ合衆國々民ニ對シ、深刻ナル衝動ヲ與ヘタ。其
ノ日ノ正午近傍ノ飛行場ニ於テ使役ニ制當テラレ
テ居ダ俘虜ハ收容所ニ呼ビ戻サレタ。

空襲警報ノ連續ニ從ヒ日本警備兵ハ收容所構内、
退避壕内ニ俘虜ヲ強制的ニ入レマシタ。其ノ退避
壕ハ兩側ノ空イタ七十五呎位ノ「トンネル」ニナ
ツタ物テ有ツタ。

午後二時頃五〇一六〇名ノ日本警備兵ガ銃並ビニ
機関銃ニヨリ武装シ更ニ「ガソリン」ノ入ツタ「
バケツ」及ビ火ノツイタ松明ヲ持ツテ、退避壕ニ
近ヅイタ。

彼等ハ「ガソリン」ヲ「トンネル」ノ入口ニ空ケ
其ノ後、燃ヘテ居ル松明ヲ投げ込ンダ。

Doc 10 V

烈シイ爆發ガ次ニ起シタ。烟ニ包マシ、苦惱ニ絶叫スル犠牲者達ハ單ニ退避壕カラ群ガリ上ツテハ機関銃ニヨリナギ倒サレルカ銃剣ニヨリ攻撃サレタ。其ノ他ノ退避壕ヲ探シタ四名ノ將校モ同一ノ運命ヲ蒙ムツタ。

彼等ノ一名ハ火薬ノ中カラ急速ニ退イテアル一名ノ日本將校ニ近ズキ集団殺人ノ停止ヲ希ツタガ、無暴ニモ銃殺サレタ。

退避壕ニ一名ノ生存者モ戻ラザルヲ確メンガ爲、警備兵ハ「トンホル」ノ「ダイナマイト」ニ導火シタ。約四〇名ノ俘虜カ自カラ^テ署^シ〇呪^シノ崖カラ下ノ海岸ニ身ヲ投ゲ船内カラ逃亡ニ成功シタ。灣ヲ巡航中ノ上陸用舟艇並ビニ陸上歩哨ハ彼等ニ向ケ發砲シタ。多クノ苦惱ニワメク人々ヲ捕ヘテ生キ埋メニシタ。海中ニ到達シ、海ニ向ケ泳ガントシタ一名ハ再び捕ヘラレ陸ニツレ返ヘサレ其處デ日本兵ガ銃剣ニヨリ突キ刺シ海岸ニ沿ツテ無理ニ歩カセタ。

日本警備兵ハ「ガソリン」ヲ捕虜ノ足ニソソギ其レニ火ヲツケタ。彼ガ銃殺サレル事ヲ希フノヲ無視シテ、日本兵達ハ故意ニ彼ノ他ノ足ニ火ヲ着ケ兩手ニ火ヲ着ケタ。

彼等ハ彼ヲ苦メテ笑ヒ輕蔑シテ、其後彼ガ崩潰

2.

3.

Doc 10 V

スル迄銃剣デ突刺シタ。

其ノ上ニ、彼等ハ「ガソリン」ヲ彼ノ体ニソソギ
焰ガ其レヲ舐メ盡スノヲ眺メタ。

斯カル野蠻ナ日本武装兵ノ一部ノ行爲ハ凡テノ文
明國民ニ對スル罪デ有ル。

日本政府ハ此ノ罪ニ對スル責任ヨリ逃レル事ハ出
來ナイ。合衆國政府ハ本件ヲ指令シタル又參加セ
シ凡ベテノ者ニ適切ナル處罰ノ科セラルル事ヲ要
求スル。而シテ日本政府ヨリ斯カル處罰ノ科セラ
レタト云フ通告ヲ期待スル。合衆國政府ハ更ニ日
本政府ガ斯ノ如キ憎ム可キ性質ノ罪ヲ繰リ返ス事
ガ無キ様、斯カル虐待ガ再ビ日本ニ拘留サレテ居
ル米人俘虜ニ科セラレザル事ヲ合衆國政府ニ得心
サセル事ヲ要求スル。

グルー(一代理)

DOCUMENT 10-W

PLAIN

June 8, 1945

AMLEGATION,

BERN.

1992, Eighth

Request Gorge to deliver the following message textually to the Japanese Government and to inform the Department of the date of its delivery:

QUOTE The United States Government has been reliably informed that the civilian internees in the Shanghai civilian Assembly Centers are in grave danger of starvation. It is reported that the Japanese Government has from the beginning of the year steadily decreased the food deliveries to the centers. It is reported the internees receive one meal daily consisting of approximately one ounce of meat, occasionally substituted by fish or powdered eggs, three to four ounces of vegetable, one medium-size potato, one small beet and twelve ounces of black bread. The internees receive neither tea or other beverages nor any other food products than those above mentioned.

The failure of the Japanese Government to furnish the internees with sufficient food cannot be attributed to food shortages since the supplies of foodstuffs controlled by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai remain plentiful. The Japanese Government, were it is so inclined, could arrange to deliver foodstuffs in the amounts required and without delay. Urgent representations have resulted in no improvements by the local Japanese authorities who openly admit the inadequacy of the credits made available by the Japanese Government for provisioning the camps.

The Japanese Government entered into a solemn obligation by agreement with the Government of the United States to observe the humane standards of the Geneva Convention in the treatment of

Serial #126
Pages 365-367

DOCUMENT 10-W

-2 1992, June 8 to B.I.M

civilian internees and prisoners of war in its custody. By its refusal to permit the repatriation of American nationals it has further obligated itself to safeguard them from starvation and death.

The Government of the United States calls again upon the Japanese Government to carry out its agreement to observe the humane standards of the Geneva Convention and to give effect to its many public and solemn declarations to the nations and peoples of the world that it is according humane treatment to the civilian internees and Prisoners of war in its custody.

The United States Government demands that the Japanese Government without delay put forth exceptional efforts to remedy the grave food situation in the civilian assembly centers at Shanghai and in any other civilian or prisoner of war camps where these conditions may prevail, at present unknown to this Government.

The United States Government demands the Japanese Government's solemn assurance that this has been done.

Should the Japanese Government continue to deprive civilian internees and prisoners of war in its custody of the food necessary to safeguard them from starvation and maintain them in health, the United States Government hereby solemnly declares that it will hold personally and officially responsible for this crime all of the officials of the Japanese Government, regardless of position or status, who have participated therein either through neglect or from wilful intent and will in due course bring them to judgment.

It solemnly declares that it will visit upon all such individuals the punishment which is their due. UNQUOTE

CREW
(acting)

Serial #126
Pages 365-367

平文 一九四五年六月八日

在ベルン米國公使館 一九九二第八號

Ex 1486
Doc 10 W

「ゴージー」ヲ通シ、次ノ「メッセージ」ヲ原文
通り日本政府宛通達ス可ク、且真ノ通達セシ期日
ヲ本省宛報告ス可ク要請相成辰。若シ、日本政府
ガ收容中ノ民間人抑留者並ビニ俘虜ニ對シ飢餓ヨ
リ彼等ヲ保護スルニ必要ナル且彼等ノ健康ヲ維持
スルニ足ル食糧ノ供給ヲ請イテ審フアラバ、合衆
國政府ハ茲ニ嚴重ニ、個人的ニ並ビニ公式ニ、此
ノ罪ニ關シ怠慢ヨリ又ヘ故意ノ遺忘或ヘ意圖ヨリ
其罪ニ参加シタル日本政府、全官吏ニ該シ位置又
ハ資格ニ關係ナク責任ヲ要求シ、過切ナル方法ニ
ヨリ彼等ヲ護ク事ヲ宣言スル。

凡ベテノ筋力者ニハ彼等ニ當然歸ス可キ事ヲ
下サル可キ事ヲ嚴重ニ宣言スル。

グハ 一 代

COPIED
TO ROOM 361
RETURN

PLAIN

July 31, 1945

AMBASSY,

BERN.

2432, Thirty-first.

Request Swiss to inform Jap Govt as follows: QUOTE As of July 4, 1945, Japanese civilian internees held in the United States received daily 4.831 pounds of food representing 4100 calories. The foods are as follows, giving first the weight in pounds and second the caloric content.

Meats & Fish	.4425	442.00
Eggs	.10725	64.00
Milk & Cheese	.56744	302.00
Margarine	.036	1211.00
Fats, other	.05625	230.00
Sugars	.2255	351.00
Cereals	1.234	1888.00
Legumes	.044	73.00
Vegetables	.548	55.00
Tomatoes	.05104	5.00
Citrus fruits	.18	36.00
Potatoes	.70	350.00
Vegetables, other	.33526	67.00
Fruits, other	.147	44.00
Fruits, dried	.045	72.00
Beverages	.069	-
Miscellaneous	.04317	-

The Japanese Government will observe that the foregoing diet is well balanced.

Japanese pows held in the US as of May 3, 1945, were receiving similarly balanced diets. Typical daily menus for pows are as follows:

Breakfast: Stewed fruit, wheat cereal, milk, one egg, bread, margarine, coffee. Dinner: Fish, rice, vegetable, vegetable salad, bread. Supper: Soup, meat, macaroni, potatoes, bread, tea.

Breakfast: Fresh fruit, hominy grits, milk, bread, margarine, coffee. Dinner: Meat, rice, vegetable, vegetable salad, bread. Supper: Soup, soy beans, potatoes, vegetable, bread, tea.

The US Govt is becoming increasingly concerned about the food which the Japanese Govt provides for American pows and civilian internees in Japanese occupied territory as well as in Japan proper. Reports read in the US indicate that at many camps the food situation is deteriorating. The condition of American nationals liberated from Japanese imprisonment in the Philippine Islands was such that the US Govt knows that its concern for the health of American nationals held by the Japanese is not (repeat not) unfounded.

The US Govt has from the earliest days of the war been concerned because of the deleterious effect of Japanese diet upon American nationals unaccustomed to oriental foods. It has felt not only that oriental foods might be difficult for American nationals to become accustomed to but also that the nutritive value of the food would be less than that to which the Americans were accustomed. The food supplied American pows and internees has been a subject of continuous representations by the US Govt (See Dept's 2934, Aug 25, 1944 and Dept's 1992, Jan. 8, 1945). The Japanese Govt has not (repeat not) taken adequate steps to furnish adequate food for Americans in its hands.

Since the beginning of the war the American authorities in contrast to the Japanese authorities, have supplied food to Japanese civilian internees and prisoners of war which was not only sufficient in quantity but was in accordance with the national tastes of the prisoners and internees. To the knowledge of the United States Government no complaints have been made about the food given to Japanese nationals held by the American authorities.

The recent action of the Jap Govt in stopping all financial assistance for American nationals in prisoner of war and civilian

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internee camps operated by the Japanese (your 3393, July 2), indicates that the Japanese Government will not (repeat not) permit the US Govt to use the only method which has thus far been open to it to provide sustenance on a regular basis for Americans held by the Japanese. Unless the Japanese Government permits neutral representatives to purchase relief supplies for the use of American nationals or unless the Japanese Government supports prisoners of war and civilian internees in accordance with its obligations, the United States Government can only assume that the Jap Govt sanctions the starvation of American pows and civilian internees in its custody.

The US Govt expects the Jap Govt promptly to give assurances that Americans in its hands will be protected from starvation. The US Govt also expects the Japanese Government to indicate the steps which it proposes to take to assure that Americans in its hands will not starve.

The US Govt emphasizes to the Jap Govt the seriousness with which it views reports that Americans in Japanese hands are on starvation rations. The US Govt declared that the Jap Govt and its officers will not be able to avoid responsibility for the starvation of Americans in Japanese custody. UNQUOTE.

[GREW
(..CTING)]

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平文一九四五年七月三十一日

在ベルン米國公使館二四三二室三十一號

「スイス」ニ致シ、日本政府宛次ノ如ク特知万要請
相成度

一九四五年七月四日現在、合衆國內日本民間抑留者ハ
四、一〇〇カロリ「ラ表示ベル食糧」、八三一特度
迄六日供給ヲ受ケタ。次ノ食糧ハ最初方特度第一方一
カロリ「ラ表示テ有ル。

肉並ビニ魚肉 • 四四二五 四四二 • ○○

卵及「チーズ」 • 一〇七二五 六四 • ○○

人造バター 五三六 一二一 • ○○

牛脂、其他 • ○五六二五 一二〇 • ○○

砂糖 • 一二一五五 三五一 • ○○

穀類 一 • 二三四 一八八八 • ○○

菜豆野菜 • ○四四 七三 • ○○

薯蕷 五四八 五五 • ○○

トマト • ○五一〇 五 • ○○

蜜柑類 一八 三六 • ○○

馬鈴薯 七〇 三五〇 • ○○

其他ノ野菜 二三五二六 六七 • ○○

1.

再ノ他ノ果物 一四七 四四・〇〇
乾燥果物 〇四五 七二・〇〇
飲料品 〇六九
再ノ他 〇四五一七

X 日本政府ハ如上ノ民事ガシク訓ノ取レテ居ル事ヲ認
メルテ有ラウ。一九四五五年五月三日附在米日本停戦ハ
同様ニ「パランス」ノトレタ食事ヲ安ケテイル。併シ
ノ還暦節ナ承日ノ原立ハ次ノ如シ。

朝食 果物シテユ一、小麥オートミール、牛乳、卵一
個、パン、マーガリン、コーヒー。

「ディナ」 猪肉、米、野菜、野菜サラダ、パン。

夕食 スープ、肉、マカロニ、鷄肉、パン、茶。

朝食 鮭、玉蜀黍、牛乳、パン、マーガリ
ン、コーヒー

「ディナー」 肉、米、野菜、野菜サラダ、パン。

夕食 スープ、大豆、鷄肉、野菜、パン、茶。

國海關代理

グリウ

2.